

Wise, of Sandy Run, Calhoun County, S. C.; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. HICKEY: A bill (H. R. 10372) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Sherbondy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Washington: A bill (H. R. 10373) to reimburse James Doherty; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 10374) granting an increase of pension to Anne L. Fomarin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINDRED: A bill (H. R. 10375) to reimburse Henry Wolf, an inmate of the United States Veterans' Bureau Rehabilitation Center No. 2, Perry Point, Md., for losses sustained as a result of a fire in the barracks at that station on or about February 21, 1924; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 10376) for the relief of the heirs of Karl T. Larson, deceased; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 10377) granting a pension to Sarah E. McClaren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 10378) for the relief of the owners of the tug *Bascobel*; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 10379) to provide for the retirement of Clarence W. Sessions, judge of the District Court for the Western District of Michigan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10380) granting an increase of pension to Lorinda R. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGEE of New York: A bill (H. R. 10381) granting a pension to Mary E. Garrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10382) granting a pension to Mary C. Risley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 10383) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Norman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEWTON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10384) for the relief of Mary Guth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAGON: A bill (H. R. 10385) for the relief of Margaret Richards; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RATHBONE: A bill (H. R. 10386) to provide for the military status of the world flyers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SANDERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 10387) granting a pension to George W. Wolf; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SEARS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 10388) granting a pension to Rose Key; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 10389) for the relief of John H. Moore; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 10390) granting an increase of pension to Clara R. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWOOPE: A bill (H. R. 10391) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Jane Chesnut; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 10392) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10393) granting an increase of pension to Hortense F. Thayer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAILE: A bill (H. R. 10394) granting a pension to Josephine M. Buck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 10395) granting a pension to Amy Azella Purdy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 10396) granting an increase of pension to Frank Waters; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 10397) granting a pension to Erwen C. Rose; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10398) granting a pension to Josephine E. Grant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10399) granting a pension to Arria S. Sargent; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 10400) for the relief of the Custer Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., of Custer, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 10401) granting a pension to Mary A. E. Howard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10402) granting a pension to Thomas Kirk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10403) granting a pension to James H. Osburn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RATHBONE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 303) authorizing the award of a medal of honor and \$10,000 to each of the world flyers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3094. By Mr. CLAGUE: Petition of residents of Sherburn, Minn., opposed to Senate bill 3218; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3095. Also, petition of rural mail carriers, Brown County, Minn., in favor of postal wage bill now pending in the Senate; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3096. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, urging favorable action on postal salary bill (S. 1898); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3097. By Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH: Papers to accompany House bill 10304, granting a pension to Lucy R. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

3098. By Mr. KIESS: Evidence in support of House bill 3881, granting an honorable discharge to George P. Bailey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3099. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, favoring increase in the salary of postal employees (S. 1898); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3100. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, favoring the postal salary increase bill (S. 1898); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3101. By Mr. ROUSE: Petition of 300 citizens of Kenton County, Ky., against the passage of a compulsory Sunday observance bill (S. 3218) or the passage of any other religious legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3102. By Mr. TEMPLE: Testimony in support of House bill 10324, special bill in behalf of Mrs. Laura Crawford, widow of Samuel R. Crawford, Company D, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

3103. By Mr. WEAVER: Petition of Asheville (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce, relating to appropriations for the Bureau of Fisheries; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, December 6, 1924

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, do Thou give us vision that we may arise to the high privileges of our daily tasks. Let each new day challenge us to nobler and better effort. Allow nothing to lessen the dignity and the value of our labors. May we understand that to give happiness and to do good are the chief anchors of the finest character. When perplexity arises, give us patience and help us to put aside all useless and hurtful things. Bless all institutions of our land that succor the unfortunate and that train the youth; and more and more may the dreams of freedom and fraternity be realized. Through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CHRISTMAS RECESS

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 32

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn Saturday, December 20, 1924, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, December 29, 1924.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I offered some observations on the adjournment which seemed to be advisable, and, if there is no objection, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 274

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. EDWARD CAMPBELL LITTLE, late a Representative from the State of Kansas.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Senate Resolution 275

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. SYDNEY E. MUDD, late a Representative from the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Senate Resolution 276

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM STEDMAN GREENE, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MAGEE, from the Committee on Appropriations, by direction of that committee, reported the bill (H. R. 10404, Rept. No. 1034) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order, and I would like to ask if this will be the next bill to be called up?

Mr. MAGEE. I understand that it will follow the Interior Department appropriation bill, which is now being considered. Next Monday being District day, it will be called up on the next day on which appropriation bills may be considered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. SANDERS of Indiana in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment, which the Clerk will again report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 73, line 2, after the words "North Dakota," strike out all the remainder of the paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For operation, maintenance, and incidental operations, \$50,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Dakota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SINCLAIR) there were—ayes 12, noes 26.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. RAKER: Page 73, beginning line 1, strike out the paragraph down to and including line 10.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, may the Clerk read the paragraph?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

Williston project (formerly North Dakota pumping project), North Dakota: The Director of Reclamation is authorized, during the fiscal year 1925, or thereafter, to appraise the buildings, machinery, equipment, and all other property of whatever nature or kind appertaining to this project and to lease or to sell the same at public or private sale, on such terms and in such manner as he may deem for the best

interests of the Government, reserving the right to reject any and all bids. The proceeds from such lease or sale shall be paid into the reclamation fund.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and amendments close in 10 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Reserving the right to object, what is the necessity of taking up 10 minutes of the time of the House on this matter when it is so busy?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, may I ask the gentleman from North Dakota a question? About what amount of money has been expended on this project?

Mr. SINCLAIR. In all about \$700,000.

Mr. RAKER. What would the gentleman estimate to be the value of the project?

Mr. SINCLAIR. Under normal conditions I think the project is really worth \$500,000 anyway.

Mr. RAKER. And there are about 200 farmers on the property.

Mr. SINCLAIR. One hundred and forty-four.

Mr. RAKER. I understand they can raise sugar beets there.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, this statement of the gentleman from North Dakota presents a case of exceptional importance.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Will the gentleman yield for me to read a telegram at this point?

Mr. RAKER. I will yield for the purpose, although my time is limited.

Mr. SINCLAIR. The project manager, I believe, is the best qualified man to determine the value of this project.

Mr. RAKER. I will ask the gentleman to put this in quickly, because I have so little time.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Then I shall put it into the RECORD.

Mr. RAKER. Oh, let the Clerk read it out of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

WILLISTON, N. DAK., December 5, 1924.

J. S. SINCLAIR,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Williston should be willing to pay cost of generating current plus 5 per cent for depreciation on portion of plant used and 6 per cent interest. This would mean rate of 5 to 5½ cents for energy delivered in Williston, or approximately actual generating cost for towns of similar size throughout North Dakota. State public utility commission could arbitrate rates. This would leave margin of eight to ten thousand dollars to apply on reduction to irrigation costs. If Washington overhead expenses were eliminated, per recommendations of fact finders, farmers must return about \$2.50 per year for every irrigable acre, which is not prohibitive on small intensively cultivated farms. Any plan for future should include immediate Government and railroad cooperation to place farmer settlers on excess lands; also on expenditure of about \$30,000 from appropriation in two years to reduce annual operation expenses about \$9,000. This is vitally essential, and if it can not be secured possibility of farmers paying out is very doubtful.

WM. S. ARTHUR.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this property can be handled at a profit, even for electric energy. Do not abandon it at this time. Give it a chance for one year without appropriation. Strike out this provision and it leaves this project to stand for a year on its own feet. Those people will come back next year and be in a position to make some showing. You ought not to abandon one of these reclamation projects without an opportunity on the part of the people who are interested to be heard. The people want the project to remain. There is a showing that you can get a profit from electric energy. Do not authorize it to be sold or dismantled. Do not authorize it to be sold to some large concern that will come in there and buy it for fifty or sixty thousand dollars and open up a plant worth a million for raising sugar beets, but give these farmers an opportunity and let them stay in the same position that they are in now for the next year. The Government will be at no expense, and then after a year of development, after a year of opportunity, after a year of presenting the matter they can then come here and Congress will be in a position to determine what to do. I think you ought not to abandon it, and I hope you will not.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Has the project gone up in value a half million dollars? Did not the gentleman from North Dakota say a moment ago that it was worth a half million dollars?

Mr. RAKER. We have spent \$700,000 on it in money. There is the water right and the land, with the opportunity of a wonderful development. They have found out lately that they can successfully produce sugar beets there, when the land is properly irrigated, and now we are asked to dismantle this plant without an opportunity upon the part of the people interested to be heard. Do not permit this to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, these are the facts. There are 1,160 acres being irrigated. If there are 150 farmers working the 1,160 acres, they ought to get out of it everything that there is in it. There has not been a year since the plant has been in operation that they have paid back the cost of operation and maintenance, to say nothing of construction charges.

Mr. SNELL. How many years has that been in operation?

Mr. CRAMTON. Ten years or more—15 years. The principal business there is furnishing electric light to the town of Williston. There has never been a year when there has not been a loss to the Treasury for furnishing water to those 1,160 acres. We come in here with this proposition, and they suddenly find, so the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] says, that they can run it next year without any help from the Treasury at all, and a telegram comes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. SINGLAI] from the farmers there saying that it is a good project and that it can be run successfully with no overhead in Washington. The town of Williston knows that it can be made a good project in furnishing electric power. The purpose of the paragraph is not to destroy it, it is not to let some great octopus get it but to let either those farmers have the plant who are sure that they can run it without any overhead charges in Washington, or to let the town of Williston have it, whichever thinks it is such a good thing, and to either sell or lease it to them on easy terms, and thus end this drain upon the Treasury of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Belle Fourche project, South Dakota: For operation and maintenance, continuation of construction, and incidental operations, \$65,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of \$100,000 allotted for drainage under this paragraph for the fiscal year 1925 is reappropriated and made available for such purpose for the fiscal year 1926.

PROOFS IN LAND MATTERS BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, during the discussion on the land offices the other day some question was raised as to the jurisdiction of the commissioners to act in certain cases. I have here a brief memorandum from the General Land Office setting forth that matter very succinctly. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by inserting it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The memorandum referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1924.
Memorandum

Applications to enter public lands may be executed before any United States commissioner or the judge or clerk of any court of record, State or Federal. Final proofs and homestead and other land cases may be made before the same officials. As a matter of fact most of the applications are executed before United States commissioners and by them mailed to the land offices; likewise, most final proofs are made before United States commissioners. A large number of applications and final proofs are, however, made before clerks of courts of record. Applications and final proofs may not be executed before notaries public, but hearings in contest cases can be held before notaries public or any official authorized to administer oaths. It is estimated that from 70 to 75 per cent of the applications and final proofs are executed before officers other than the registers and receivers of district land offices. A large number of the United States commissioners have unofficial records, the data for which has been obtained by them or their agents, from the district land offices, and this is the reason that so large a number of public land claimants make their applications through these officers and depend upon them to attend to all details, including preparation of the application and transmittal of the appli-

cation and filing fees to the land office. Subject to the requirement that final proofs must be taken before the nearest accessible officer in the land district, if not submitted to the register and receiver personally, the official designated by the register to take homestead and other final proofs in any specific case is the person selected or suggested by the public land claimant. This matter is discussed very briefly on page 128 of the printed hearings.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salt Lake Basin project, Utah, first division: For construction of Echo Reservoir, and Weber-Provo Canal, and incidental operations, \$900,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance of any appropriation available for the Salt Lake Basin project for the fiscal year 1925 shall remain available during the fiscal year 1926: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for construction purposes until a contract or contracts in form approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall have been made with an irrigation district or with irrigation districts organized under State law, providing for payment by the district or districts as hereinafter provided. The Secretary of the Interior shall by public notice announce the date when water is available under the project, and the amount of the construction costs charged against each district shall be payable in annual installments, the first installment to be 5 per cent of the total charge and be due and payable on the 1st day of December of the year following the date of said public notice, the remainder of the construction charge, with interest on deferred amounts from date of said public notice at 4 per cent per annum, to be amortized by payment on each December 1 thereafter of 5 per cent of said remainder for 40 years, or until the obligation is paid in full: *Provided further*, That the operation and maintenance charges on account of land in this project shall be paid annually in advance not later than March 1, no charge being made for operation and maintenance for the first year after said public notice. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give such public notice when water is actually available for such lands.

Mr. RAKER and Mr. LEATHERWOOD rose.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the proviso commencing at the end of line 11 on page 74, down to and including line 10 on page 75. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, let us dispose of the point of order.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the Chair to section 825 of the Manual and the decisions there noted, one particularly rendered by the present occupant of the chair, that the limitation is not to be coupled with legislation not directly instrumental in effecting that reduction—which is not this provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The decision to which the gentleman from California has referred was by Chairman Saunders, of Virginia, and not the present occupant of the chair.

Mr. RAKER. That is quite true—I beg the Chair's pardon. Again, this not only provides for an appropriation in this bill but for an appropriation provided for in the bill that passed.

It not only provides for this year but it is general legislation to carry on this project that may run for 100 years, and it not only directs the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior but directs him what he is to do under this legislation. It is a code of laws governing the handling of reclamation projects that will run not only until this appropriation has been disposed of of \$900,000 but until the Government has been repaid for all money that may have been advanced heretofore or will be advanced before the completion of the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, the proviso is simply a limitation on the expenditure of the money. The appropriation is for the construction of a reservoir and canals for irrigation purposes. Under the reclamation laws that money is to be returned to the Treasury. The proviso is in regard to the appropriation. It is not legislation of a general character. It has no application to any other project except the one mentioned in this item and applies to this particular appropriation of \$900,000. It provides that the money shall not be spent until a contract is made between the Government and an irrigation district. It is not general legislation, and has no effect upon any other project in existence or hereafter created. It has to do only with the appropriation which this paragraph proposes to make, and in order to safeguard the return of that money to the Treasury this limitation is necessary. For instance, to show the safeguarding of it to the Treasury, the proviso requires the creation of an irrigation district. The effect of that is that the charges due the Gov-

erament from year to year will be assessed as taxes and will be collected as taxes and turned back to the Government, so that without that proviso the very uncertain matter of the return of the money to the Treasury under the proviso becomes as certain as the collection of taxes. It has been said there are only two things that are sure in this world—death and taxes—and we have adopted one of those methods to insure the return of this money to the Treasury. Furthermore, the proviso carries the provision for collection of interest upon these deferred charges. That charge would not be collectible otherwise. If this proviso does not go into the item and the appropriation should be made without this proviso this money is used for 20 or 40 years without interest; but the proviso, which the gentleman from California has called attention to, provides for a charge of interest of 4 per cent upon the deferred payments. It is in the interest of protecting the Treasury and a necessary limitation upon this particular item.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman from Michigan cite the Chair to any authority covering this question of limitation?

Mr. CRAMTON. It has not occurred to the Chairman that any question would be raised about it, and I have not consulted the precedents.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is inclined to think it is not a proper limitation upon the bill, but the Chair would be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. CRAMTON. It is, I take it, within the general precedents in reference to limitations.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] makes the point of order against the proviso commencing in line 11, page 74, which is as follows:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for construction purposes until a contract or contracts in form approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall have been made with an irrigation district or with irrigation districts organized under State law, providing for payment by the district or districts as hereinafter provided. The Secretary of the Interior shall by public notice announce the date when water is available under the project, and the amount of the construction costs charged against each district shall be payable in annual installments, the first installment to be 5 per cent of the total charge and be due and payable on the 1st day of December of the year following the date of said public notice, the remainder of the construction charge, with interest on deferred amounts from date of said public notice at 4 per cent per annum, to be amortized by payment on each December 1 thereafter of 5 per cent of said remainder for 40 years, or until the obligation is paid in full: *Provided further*, That the operation and maintenance charges on account of land in this project shall be paid annually in advance not later than March 1, no charge being made for operation and maintenance for the first year after said public notice. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give such public notice when water is actually available for such lands.

It might be possible that that proviso might have been so worded as to make it a proper limitation, but it seems clear to the Chair the way it is drawn it is not a mere limitation upon this appropriation but it is a modification of existing law that goes on for many years, and the Chair will sustain the point of order against the proviso.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the paragraph be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. CRAMTON: Page 74, line 6, strike out the paragraph.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will yield for the purpose of the gentleman offering an amendment.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to the motion, or rather a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah offers an amendment as a substitute for the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Beginning on page 74, line 6, I offer the following amendment as a substitute:

Salt Lake Basin project, Utah, first division: For construction of Echo Reservoir, Utah Lake Control, and Weber-Provo Canal, and incidental operations, \$900,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance of any appropriation available for the Salt Lake Basin project for the fiscal year 1925 shall remain available during the fiscal year 1926.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah is the same as the language in the bill.

Mr. CRAMTON. Except three words are added.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's amendment is not yet before the committee. The gentleman will send up his amendment and the Chair will then determine what sort of an amendment it is.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to proceed while the gentleman is preparing his amendment. I will speak on my amendment.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the situation is this: The Salt Lake project relates entirely to land in private ownership. It relates entirely to land now in cultivation in areas of about 25 acres to a farm, as I understand. It is now under irrigation, but with insufficient water for its proper development. They have heretofore raised field crops, and they are desirous of turning to truck farming. They have water until early in July, and they can grow anything that can be grown up to that period. After that their water supply fails them and they can not farm. So they desire a reservoir to be constructed, and a canal, to provide an additional water supply. With that additional water supply—and I am advised that as an engineering project it is feasible, and that the cost would be such as the project could bear—with that additional water supply they could work their crops through the whole season. It is therefore an additional facility for those farmers living in that region.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. COLTON. There will be a large acreage of new land brought under cultivation. It can be if this reservoir is constructed.

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, in the hearings the information given to me at that time was that there was no new area. But if so, it is land in private ownership, as I understand.

Mr. COLTON. Largely.

Mr. CRAMTON. This, then, is a proposition to eventually appropriate two or three million dollars to provide additional facilities for those farm lands in Utah. As I said the other day, if the farmers up in my district want to build a silo or provide permanent improvements on their farms they can go to the Government of the United States, its Farm Loan Board, and borrow money for that purpose. They borrow on terms amortized so that in 40 years the money borrowed is to be returned to the Government with interest at 4½ per cent.

Now, as this item now stands in the bill because of a point of order made by the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] it is proposed now, as the item stands, as a result of his action, to furnish these further facilities for those farmers in Utah, not as facilities would be furnished to farmers elsewhere throughout the country, through the Farm Loan Board, but to furnish them that money for a period that is uncertain, from 30 to 40 years, without interest.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Not now; but I shall be glad to yield after I finish, if the gentleman from California will have enough regard for the Treasury to withdraw his point of order and let us put this bill through in a logical way.

Now, this paragraph as it now stands in the bill proposes that we loan two and one-half million dollars or more to certain farmers in Utah for 30 or 40 years, without interest. What logic is there in that? I protest against that. Whatever may have been the policy of reclamation, it never was intended to reach lands in private ownership and under private cultivation. There would be no logic in it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, may I have five additional minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent for five additional minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object—which I shall not do—would it not save time and money to give to the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] and to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SUMMERS] everything they want, and then proceed with the consideration of the bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not know of anything that has been denied to the gentleman from California, and I do not know of anything we could do to make him happy. The gentlemen from Utah are not objecting to the terms of the bill. I want to do them that justice. But if this language had not gone

out on the objection of the gentleman from California the committee would not have offered that provision.

Now, the language having been taken out which safeguards the Treasury, I have moved to strike out the item. That language stricken out requires an irrigation district to be created. We can do best with one district, the charges being then collected as taxes, instead of dealing with several thousand farmers; and further, there is the provision for paying interest on the loan and the provision for the payment of operation and maintenance charges in advance, so that we will know that we will get them. Without those safeguards we would not have recommended the appropriation. Now that the appropriation has been stripped of all the safeguards we placed about it, and which ought to surround it, we are obliged to ask you to take the appropriation out of the bill.

What will happen then? I assume that the language of the appropriation is likely to be restored in another body, perhaps with the safeguards, and perhaps not. At all events, we shall have an opportunity in conference to safeguard the appropriation.

I hope the committee will accept my amendment and take the item out of the bill.

Mr. COLTON. There is an amendment to be acted on.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. LEATHERWOOD] offers a preferential amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Page 74, line 6, insert: "Salt Lake Basin project, Utah, first division: For construction of Echo Reservoir, Utah Lake control, and Weber-Provo Canal, and incidental operations, \$900,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance of any appropriation available for the Salt Lake Basin project for the fiscal year 1925 shall remain available during the fiscal year 1926."

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah has the floor, if he wishes to proceed.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. I do not care to. I reserve my right to be heard later.

Mr. RAKER. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 10 minutes. Then I shall get through.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, is the gentleman going to be pretty good-natured during the remainder of the afternoon?

Mr. RAKER. I am always so.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAKER. This is not an intended effort on my part, even if I could, to in anywise delay or hamstring or affect the present appropriation bill. So far as votes are concerned, of course the committee will have the votes. There is no doubt about that. But in order that the committee may understand the matter, I wish to say that as a member of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation for some 14 years, lacking one short period, I have attempted to give the best attention I could to that legislation. Last session we had before the committee what is in that second deficiency bill, an amendment numbered 58, on irrigation and reclamation projects. That has passed the Senate and is before the President for signature. In that bill these people got about what they wanted, and it will provide for just what is in this bill now.

I did my best to get legislation that was workable. I think some of the features in the bill are the most vicious that could be placed in a piece of legislation which has for its purpose the government of reclamation projects. It was stricken out of the bill as it came to the House and to the Senate and was put in the second deficiency bill without any debate or consideration. There was no time for consideration. And before the committee, which was unusual, only three of the members of the fact finding commission appeared. They were unable to present the facts or were unable to get the facts upon which they presented these recommendations.

We think we have had some experience with and some knowledge of reclamation projects, and we wanted to assist in making them workable, so that the men on the projects might be able to make a living and pay out, and at the same time the Government receive repayment of every dollar it has invested in these reclamation projects.

Notwithstanding the statements of the chairman of the subcommittee having charge of this bill, I believe I stand for economy just as strongly as he does. Economy means one

thing applied to one territory, and another to another, according to the view of some people. Money properly expended for developing and building up homes is not extravagance.

The matter in this bill is not what the gentleman claims it is. There is no doubt on earth about it. The fact that it is not in my district or in my State should make no difference, and another one follows in relation to Oregon or Washington. I do not want to interfere with the people who have projects in other places, but there ought to be general legislation.

Mr. COLTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. COLTON. Is it not a fact that general legislation has already been passed by the two Houses of Congress and is before the President for signature?

Mr. RAKER. Then, if that is true, and it is, why the statement of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], because that will be the law, and that will handle this \$990,000 if it is appropriated for this project. Is not that true?

Mr. COLTON. Yes. But if the gentleman will yield further—

Mr. RAKER. I yield for a question.

Mr. COLTON. This proviso is not inconsistent with that general legislation and, if the committee insists, will do no harm.

Mr. RAKER. Oh, dear, dear, dear; I ought to stand pat, but I am not a standpatter; that is the trouble. But the Appropriations Committee assumes jurisdiction over all legislation. Here is a committee made up of men who have given years of study to and the work upon reclamation projects, but you come right in, and you take up the whole question of legislation in regard to irrigation and irrigation projects and put it on an appropriation bill knowing—and you must have known at the time—that is not proper. Then you say, "Why, you are ruining this project; you want to squander the people's money because you do not agree with us." Now, there is nothing in that at all. It is not a personal matter with me but is a question of trying to represent a part of the United States or represent and do my duty as a committeeman as nearly as I can. But it does seem there is no opportunity at times to assist in legislation through the committees upon which you have been appointed, and after you have given from 12 to 14 years' study to a proposition certain men come in from the Appropriations Committee and place legislation on this bill; and then, because you object to it when it is not rounded out at all, they say you are squandering the people's money.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. How long has that committee been working on this project?

Mr. RAKER. They sent it up only about a month before we adjourned, and we had another matter, the Colorado River matter, on our hands. They brought in this matter with volumes of material and expected us to put it through during the last few days of the session.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Has not that committee been considering matters pertaining to reclamation projects and which would be applicable to this kind of a situation?

Mr. RAKER. No, not at all, when the matter was presented to us only a month before we adjourned. We could not do it because we did not have the time. Our time and attention had been given for months and months to the Colorado project, one of the greatest developments that could occur in the United States. This came on in the last days of the session and they expected us to put it through in a few moments.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. As a matter of fact, that committee has been considering reclamation projects and the relief of reclamation projects for years and years.

Mr. RAKER. Yes. And I will say to the distinguished gentleman, who was formerly the distinguished chairman of that committee, that we passed during the last session two relief bills. And I say to you now, beyond all question, that if the department would enforce the law that is now on the statute books every project would be a success. But they will not do it; that is the trouble.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not going to be placed in the position of appearing to obstruct. I am willing to let these people work it out, because we will possibly get it before the committee again. However, it is wrong in principle. I am for economy and building up the country, but alone you can not do much. These people say they can accomplish it, and in order to give them that opportunity I ask unanimous consent—you see I am better than you think—that I may withdraw my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to withdraw his point of order. Is there

objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Does the gentleman from Utah [Mr. LEATHERWOOD] desire to withdraw his amendment?

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] has withdrawn his point of order I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the motion I made to strike out the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to withdraw the motion he made to strike out the paragraph. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Is the ruling of the Chair withdrawn?

The CHAIRMAN. Some gentleman should ask unanimous consent to restore the language to the bill.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the paragraph in the bill remain as reported by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. COLTON] asks unanimous consent that the part of the paragraph which went out on a point of order may be restored. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. That leaves the paragraph intact without amendment.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Page 74, line 7, after the word "reservoir" insert the words "Utah Lake control."

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say a word with reference to the amendment, which makes the language of the paragraph more explicit.

In the bill the appropriation designates the first division of the Salt Lake Basin project. The Water Storage Commission of the State of Utah and the Reclamation Service have agreed that the first division consists of three things or three steps; one is the construction of a dam at Echo, the other is the construction of the Weber-Provo Canal, and third is the control of Utah Lake.

The amendment does not affect the status of the Government at all and simply makes plain what the people have already agreed upon. I will say to the Chair and to the gentlemen of the committee that I have taken this matter up with Doctor Mead and there is no objection so far as the Reclamation Bureau is concerned, and it simply makes clear what we are referring to as the first division. I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I am not particularly enthusiastic about the amendment. As I understand the situation, at the most nothing more would be done with reference to this branch of the project than something spent for investigation, and no increased appropriation is requested and no construction is to be undertaken. It is simply in the nature of an investigation and does not commit the Government to that branch of the project, and in view of this era of good feeling that has suddenly come upon us, I can not find it in my heart to obstruct the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. LEATHERWOOD].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Yakima project (Kittitas division), Washington: For construction of the Kittitas division and incidental operations, \$375,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for construction purposes until a contract or contracts in form approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall have been made with an irrigation district or with irrigation districts organized under State law providing for payment by the district or districts as hereinafter provided. The Secretary of the Interior shall by public notice announce the date when water is available under the project, and the amount of the construction costs charged against each district shall be payable in annual installments, the first installment to be 5 per cent of the total charge and be due and payable on the 1st day of December of the third year following the date of said public notice, the remainder of the construction charge, with interest on deferred amounts from date of said public

notice at 4 per cent per annum, to be amortized by payment on each December 1 thereafter of 5 per cent of said remainder for 40 years, or until the obligation is paid in full: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum provided for herein shall be expended for construction on account of any lands in private ownership until an appropriate repayment contract in accordance with the terms of this act and in form approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall have been properly executed by a district organized under State law, embracing the lands in public or private ownership irrigable under the project, and the execution thereof shall have been confirmed by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, which contract, among other things, shall contain an appraisal approved by the Secretary of the Interior showing the present actual bona fide value of all such irrigable lands, fixed without reference to the proposed construction of said Kittitas division, and shall provide that until one-half the construction charges against said lands shall have been fully paid no sale of any such lands shall be valid unless and until the purchase price involved in such sale is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall also provide that upon proof of fraudulent representation as to the true consideration involved in any such sale the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cancel the water right attaching to the land involved in such fraudulent sale; and all public lands irrigable under the project shall be entered subject to the conditions of this section which shall be applicable thereto: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended for construction until a contract or contracts shall have been executed between the United States and the State of Washington pursuant to its land-settlement act embodied in chapter 188, Laws of 1919, as amended by chapter 90, Laws of 1921, and by chapters 34 and 112, laws of 1923, or additional enactments, if necessary, whereby the State shall assume the duty and responsibility of promoting the development and settlement of the project after completion, including the subdivision of lands held in private ownership by any individual in excess of 160 irrigable acres, the securing, selection, and financing of settlers to enable the purchase of the required livestock, equipment, and supplies, and the improvement of the lands to render them habitable and productive. The State shall provide the funds necessary for this purpose and shall conduct operations in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That the operation and maintenance charges on account of land in this project shall be paid annually in advance not later than March 1, no charge being made for operation and maintenance for the first year after said public notice. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give such public notice when water is actually available for such lands.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I shall not make any point of order, and the time has probably passed in which to make it. I just want to call the attention of the House to the fact that this is practically the same provision that was contained in a previous item.

It is unfortunate we are compelled to have legislation on an appropriation bill, and I hope we will be able to get through real, genuine reclamation legislation by the proper committee before the House adjourns, so we will be relieved from this anomalous method of legislating in regard to these various reclamation projects.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I agree heartily with the gentleman from California. There is an urgent need of general legislation on this subject. There absolutely must be such legislation. This committee did not want to put these limitations in the bill, but when the head of the Reclamation Service says that without further provisions the law is unworkable, we did not believe in starting construction of several projects without these provisions. The gentleman's committee owes it to the House to bring before us well-considered legislation that will give a complete program and do away with the necessity of action such as this by this committee.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, continuation of construction, and incidental operations, \$790,000.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I want to make some observations in regard to an item which we have just passed.

The work of the Kittitas unit of the Yakima project is partly completed in that a dam has already been constructed that makes storage water available. This is repayable under the old reclamation law.

The appropriation made two or three days ago in the deficiency bill is repayable on the basis of 5 per cent of gross returns from the farms. This bill has a provision for 40-year repayment with interest. Therefore if I should own 80 acres of land under the Kittitas unit, when it comes to repayment I would be operating under three separate contracts. I believe we all agree that that would not be a businesslike

procedure. However, this is not the time or the place to try to amend this bill in that important respect; but I do hope that before the bill is finally passed these inconsistencies may be taken into consideration and that a satisfactory, reasonable, and businesslike system of repayment may be worked out so that our people will know just what they are obligated to do.

I have no desire to offer an amendment at this time, because, as I say, this is not the time or the place; but it is a matter that certainly must have mature consideration and one that the two Houses must come to an agreement on before the legislation is finally passed. I am informed that the land law of Ireland gives 68 years for repayment with interest, and that after 20 years out of 400,000 purchasers there are only 350 delinquencies. Denmark gives 75 years for repayment with interest.

We may be coming to this, but America moves more speedily, and I do not believe public sentiment would indorse such a plan, nor do I believe the settler would require it. A thrifty American citizen is always looking to the day he can pay off the mortgage during his own lifetime and leave his property unincumbered.

The provisos attached to this appropriation of \$375,000 for the Kittitas unit carry no fewer than 10 new limitations as to construction and repayment contracts.

It may be wholly impossible for the district to comply with some of the provisions.

On further consideration probably no committee would require that a private land sale be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The provision for the payment of interest is wholly out of accord with the theory of our reclamation law, under which we have been operating for 22 years.

For economical construction instead of \$375,000 the bill should carry at least a million dollars. On that basis it will require 10 years to construct and settle the project.

I want every reasonable and proper safeguard thrown around these appropriations, so there may be not the slightest question as to repayment, but beyond that we should not hamper and restrict a legitimate land-development project.

The Clerk read as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to meet the requirements of Article VI of the treaty of January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. L. p. 2448), between the United States and Great Britain for gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the northern or eastern tributaries of Milk River, Mont., including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase, exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, \$10,000, to be expended under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L. p. 388), and amendatory or supplementary acts.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, in the last session the Congress passed a relief act with reference to reclamation, giving authority to the department to grant certain extensions. The immediate authority was a blanket authority, but beyond that a discretion was given the department, and I hold a memorandum, just given out by the department yesterday, outlining, in brief form, the rules obtaining in this matter, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

December 5, 1924.

Regulations designed to cover the deferment of dates on payments of charges, rentals, and penalties due from water users on Federal reclamation projects contained in the second section of the relief act passed by Congress May 9, 1924, were announced to-day by the Commissioner of Reclamation with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. A summary of the regulations follows:

Every water user desiring an extension under section 2 must file a written application therefor in the office of the project chief clerk. The application must be filed on or before January 1, 1925, and must state:

- (a) The kind of charges due; that is, whether for construction, operation and maintenance, or water rental;
- (b) Whether extension has been granted or applied for under section 1;
- (c) That payment can not be made as required by section 1 (an affirmative showing to this effect is necessary under the act);
- (d) For what extension under section 2 application is made; that is, whether the charges are to be spread equally over the remaining

construction installments beginning with the year 1925 or one-fourth over the first half of the remaining installments and three-fourths over the second half of such installments; and

(e) Briefly, the conditions which make such extension necessary (data furnished in connection with former applications, reliable information in the project office or in possession of the bureau from other sources may be utilized).

The board of directors of the water users' association or irrigation district affected will be requested to take action on applications for relief. Following recommendations by such board the applications will be considered by the chief clerk in connection with such data as are available touching the general conditions of the unit in question and the division of the project involved, and thereupon will submit recommendations to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation through the office of the Director of Finance, whose recommendation will also be submitted with the transmittal of all papers to the commissioner. If the application is approved as submitted, the decision of the commissioner will be final. If application is rejected in whole or in part by the commissioner, an appeal will lie to the Secretary of the Interior.

Extension of time may likewise be granted to a legally organized group of water users, such as an irrigation district or a water users' association. This is construed as applicable either to districts or water users' associations having contracts with the United States for direct payment of water charges, which in turn are collected by the district or association from the individual water users, or those districts and associations having contracts with the United States executed in the preliminary stages for refund of project investments in general terms and with whose shareholders the United States has subsequently executed water-right applications or contracts now in force and upon which collections are made by the United States directly from such individuals. In such cases the necessity for relief to be granted in the aggregate may be made to appear by individual showings, made in manner and form satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, of the general financial and economic conditions in the area involved. Applications so made will be handled in the same manner as those by individuals, except as to the action thereon by the board of directors of the district or association, which in such cases will be unnecessary.

The act requires that applications under section 2 must be filed on or before January 1, 1925, and must be passed upon by the Secretary of the Interior on or before March 1, 1925. Applications made under this section should be passed upon promptly by the chief clerk, the association or irrigation district, and the Director of Finance, and all papers transmitted to the commissioner, whose action upon them will be taken in sufficient time to allow consideration by the Secretary of the Interior before March 1, 1925. (P. N. 8529.)

The Clerk read as follows:

For investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to the mining industry, including all equipment, supplies, and expenses of travel and subsistence, \$400,000, of which amount not to exceed \$58,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. TAYLOR of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I move to strike out the last word.

When the Interior Department appropriation bill was before the House last January I offered an amendment to that part of the bill pertaining to the Bureau of Mines which would have given the bureau the sum of \$400,000 for the investigation of mine explosions and other mining accidents, looking to the safety of the many miners who are engaged in this very useful yet hazardous occupation throughout the country.

My amendment at that time was defeated by a small vote. I am pleased to note that the present bill carries an appropriation of \$400,000, which is an increase of \$40,232 over the appropriation of last year.

Loss of life among the men engaged in the bituminous mines of the country is appalling. Last year I called attention to the fact that in a series of eight mine explosions, embracing as many States where bituminous coal is produced, 362 brave men had met death through this one cause alone. Further investigation discloses the startling fact that for the year 1922 explosions in five States claimed the lives of 268 men. In the year 1923 a total of 286 miners were killed in a series of seven explosions embracing five bituminous coal producing States. Of those killed in 1923, 37 were in my State and 27 in my district.

Figures for the current year are available only to June 30, yet they show that for that short period 375 miners have been

killed in mine explosions, 119 being killed in one explosion in my State.

Investigation by the Bureau of Mines as to the cause of these mine explosions shows that of the 25 explosions occurring 21 were propagated by coal dust. A total of 2,403 men were at work in the mines affected, and 929 were killed and 119 were more or less seriously injured. During the same period of time 12 accidents due to the explosion of gas claimed 92 lives in the anthracite mines. In an effort to reduce to a minimum these frightful disasters, which take their toll of life and property, the bureau has issued a bulletin on "Stone dusting or rock dusting to prevent coal-dust explosions, as practiced in Great Britain and France." In behalf of the safety of the miners who work in my State I secured more than 400 of these bulletins and sent one to each coal company in my district and a few to other sections in hopes that something might be done to lessen the loss of life and the great destruction of mine property.

It must not be presumed that mine explosions are the sole cause of loss of life in our bituminous mines. During the year 1923 a total of 900 deaths were caused by falls of roof and coal, 1,350 by haulage accidents, 1,550 by explosives, as many by electricity, and several hundred in other ways. I feel that the Bureau of Mines is to be commended for its splendid research work and for the cooperation it gives to the Department of Mines in the various States in an effort to make this hazardous undertaking safer and better in every respect, and every dollar which is needed for this work should be cheerfully appropriated. I am more than glad that for this year a substantial increase is carried in the bill for this work, and this increase somewhat alleviates the feeling of regret that I experienced last January when my amendment for this very sum which is now appropriated was rejected.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I recall the interest of the gentleman from West Virginia in this item last year. I agree with him as to the importance of the work carried on. In my judgment it is one branch of the bill where some further increase in activity should come at an early date. It is a work of great importance, and I think there are further needs to be met. A year from now we should have some further increase.

The Clerk read as follows:

For inquiries and investigations and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, including economic conditions affecting the industry, with a view to economic development and conserving resources through the prevention of waste; for enforcement of the provisions of the act of February 25, 1920, relating to the operation of oil, oil shale, and gas leases on the public domain, for enforcement of laws relating to the operation of oil, oil shale, and gas leases on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves; for the purchase of newspapers relating to the oil, gas, and allied industries: *Provided*, That section 192 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to such purchase of newspapers from this appropriation; and for every other expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses of travel and subsistence, purchase, exchange as part payment for, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$456,000, of which amount not to exceed \$56,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 87, line 8, after the word "Columbia," strike out the semicolon and insert a colon and add the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation herein provided shall be expended for motion-picture films or any other medium that advertises business or products of individuals or corporations."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, the preceding paragraph, that relates to ores and other minerals, says:

Provided, That no part thereof may be used for investigation in behalf of any private party.

Why did not the committee put that kind of a restriction on this clause, which permits the public money to be expended in disseminating information about petroleum and fuel oil? I have been wondering for a long time under what provision of law the Bureau of Mines has a right to expend large sums of money making motion-picture films that advertises the private businesses and products of corporations and individuals before the country and letting the public pay for the advertising. I would like for the chairman in his own time, not in mine, to explain to this committee and to the Congress and to the coun-

try why has the committee permitted the Bureau of Mines to thus expend the money without authority of law, and then put this unlimited paragraph in this bill furnishing them an excuse for continuing the practice.

I hold in my hand quite a large printed pamphlet, headed "Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh Experimental Station." Then the subject of it is, "List of motion-picture films and plan of distribution." It is dated February, 1924. It contains a tremendous list of motion-picture films that this Bureau of Mines has had made, partly at least, with the public money and which at public expense it has been distributing over the country. Do they advertise private businesses? Do they advertise products of individuals and corporations? Let us see if they do. Look in this bureau pamphlet at No. 77.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Look at No. 77, page 6, of this pamphlet. It says:

Mexico and its oil. Four reels. Shows early attempt to produce petroleum and present operation of the Sinclair consolidated oil in Mexico.

Is that advertising private business? What interest has the Sinclair Co. in the dissemination of this kind of literature before the public? This document shows that these films were partly paid for by the Sinclair Oil Corporation. Is that the only bunch they are interested in? Let us see. No. 98 in this Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, pamphlet, that they are mailing all over the country, shows "The world struggle for oil." There are seven reels. Now listen to what it says. This is from the Department of the Interior. "Made in cooperation with the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation." It shows that the Bureau of Mines, under the Secretary of the Interior, is cooperating with the Sinclair Oil Corporation for the purpose of making motion-picture films with the money of the people of the United States and disseminating it abroad, printed for advertising purposes.

I wish you would get the little red list on the back of this pamphlet and read where they are attempting to use the universities of the land to disseminate these films and advertise private business. It mentions the universities throughout the country from the North to the South and shows just how many films they have furnished to those universities free of cost, saying that other people can get them on application.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Have they made any films of the Teapot Dome in connection with this?

Mr. BLANTON. The latest edition of the pamphlet that I have is February, 1924. I do not know how many additional ones they have issued since that date, but I want to say this to our distinguished friend from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], who is so ably in charge of this bill, that he owes this Congress a duty to safeguard this appropriation, to stop this Bureau of Mines from spending any of this money for advertising purposes, that may accrue to the benefit of individuals and corporations. If it is dissemination of proper information to the country, I have no objection to it. It is a means of educating the people in some instances where some motion-picture films are used. If it is proper, I am with the gentleman; but we ought to safeguard it. Is there any objection to the amendment that I offer? The limitation that I offer is the same kind of an amendment, the same kind of a proviso, that the gentleman himself and his committee has safeguarded the preceding paragraph with; but, concerning this oil paragraph, they saw fit to leave out all limitations. I am asking to have done for this oil paragraph what they saw fit to do for the other mineral paragraphs in the bill. I ask the gentlemen on my side of the aisle, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER] and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], who so ably back up and support the chairman of the committee, if they do not owe it to the country to insist on safeguarding this item, and then we will back them up when they ask us to go along with the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I do not understand that the phraseology of the gentleman's amendment is a repetition of any language contained in any preceding paragraph. I agree with him, as we all agree with him, that no funds of the Government should be used for the purpose of advertising the

business of any individual; but it is an entirely different thing if the funds of an individual are used by the Government for the purpose of developing industry and making safer human life, and so forth. The Bureau of Mines, in its report for 1924, speaking of motion-picture films, say:

A lengthy series of striking educational motion-picture films, depicting the mining, preparation, and utilization of the various mineral materials, is made more readily available to the public by a new system of distribution through State or sectional centers.

The films relate to coal, petroleum, sulphur, iron, asbestos, zinc, marble, copper, natural gas, and other minerals. Such industrial processes as the manufacture of oxygen, the making of fire-clay refractories, the manufacture of automobiles, the methods of compressing air, and the quarrying of limestone are vividly shown. Other films illustrate dangerous and safe practices in mining, efficiency in the combustion of coal, the utilization of water power, and the operation of a gasoline motor. During the fiscal year about 100 additional copies of motion-picture films were added to the bureau's library. The bureau now has over 500 copies in circulation, valued at over \$1,000,000. These were produced at very small cost to the Government, the total expense of producing and making the copies being borne by the industries filmed. Copies of these films may be obtained for exhibition purposes from the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa., or from 30 State distributing centers.

There is nothing before us except that statement to the effect that for the purpose of showing safe and dangerous methods of mining and carrying on of industry these films are prepared solely for the purpose of safeguarding life. They have the cooperation of private interests. So, instead of an appropriation being used for the purpose of advertising individuals, individuals have furnished the money for the purpose of safeguarding life. The gentleman's amendment would not accomplish the purpose that he wants to accomplish, because it touches only one item in the bill, and there are many others, and out of this particular item I doubt if a penny would be used for the making of films. It is easy, of course, to get up here and talk about Sinclair and the Teapot Dome and things of that kind which a few months ago were thought to be advantageous politically, but which did not prove to be so advantageous as some thought; but we ought not to make up an appropriation bill guided by these appeals to prejudice in respect to a particular name. We want to look to the real purpose and result, and if the use of those films is to secure greater safety in industry, then I say that the individuals who contribute to make possible an activity that the Government does not finance should be given credit therefor rather than condemned.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I suppose that if the Pierce Arrow Automobile Co.—

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, why not make it a Ford? That is more popular in Michigan.

Mr. BLANTON. Or the Ford people—any of them—should see fit for advertising purposes to pay for the films—

Mr. CRAMTON. They would not get anywhere with the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. BLANTON. That the gentleman would be willing to have the Department of the Interior disseminate them over the United States?

Mr. CRAMTON. I fear it is hopeless to enlighten the gentleman on the subject.

Mr. BLANTON. Not on that subject in the way in which the gentleman is attempting to do it.

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not yield further. My statement is clear, that this should not be permitted, and is not permitted, I guarantee, for the purpose of advertising individuals, but it should be permitted, has been and would be, notwithstanding the gentleman's amendment, to use private funds to produce films to safeguard industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I have enjoyed this colloquy between the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill. My judgment of the astuteness of the gentleman from Michigan was verified by the defense that he interposed. When my friend from Texas made his onslaught about the matter, I told, privately, one member of the committee that the only defense that the gentleman from Michigan could make would be the obvious one, namely, that he would plead

res adjudicata, and the gentleman has done that, and I think very properly. Evidently my friend from Texas has not heard from the election. The people have passed on all this. Why, the people said, "Certainly, go on and give Sinclair the oil reserves," and I am really surprised at the moderation of the committee. They should have inserted a provision in their bill that would require the Government to pay all of these expenses. It is an imposition upon private business to expect them to pay for these films, and I am somewhat surprised at both of the gentlemen. They ought to bring in a bill here that would be in keeping with the verdict of the people at the polls. I am an old-fashioned Democrat. I do not believe in the Government uselessly interfering with private business. I believe in the Government helping private business, and I am shocked at the position of both gentlemen. I really wish I had the time and the ingenuity and could prepare a proper amendment that would interpret the will of the people as expressed by the election, all through this bill, and require the Bureau of Mines and the Department of the Interior to turn over anything that may be left to these gentlemen with which to make moving pictures and do anything else, ad libitum, at Government expense.

Why, think of it, gentlemen! The chairman of this committee has disclosed that this hard-hearted Government has actually made Sinclair pay the expenses of making films, which is a damnable imposition upon private business, according to Republican view, and it ought not to be permitted by a righteous Congress. Oh, gentlemen, gentlemen, why quibble about these things. Seriously for a moment. I do not like the restriction in the preceding paragraph. We fail to appreciate the men of science who, unknown to fame in this country, dig and dig in these governmental departments and bring about great improvements. [Applause.] Improvements in the making of fertilizer, in safely appliances, in the oil industry, in the mining industry, and everything of the kind. The few paltry dollars which the taxpayers pay for these experiments bring many, many returns by way of health, happiness, and prosperity of the American people. [Applause.] I would be willing to spend more money on experimentations and throw the results open to the public. You want private business to have the benefit of the knowledge of public experiment in regard to improved methods, of methods in regard to mine safety, methods which will decrease the cost of production and bring about a higher and better state of civilization in this country, which is a legitimate expenditure. And so, why quibble about the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. What is the cost of securing a film if it brings about a safer condition in the oil and mining industry and makes it safer for the men who toil?

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I will.

Mr. CRAMTON. I heartily indorse the last half—

Mr. WINGO. Indorse the first half, because I commended the gentleman in the first half.

Mr. CRAMTON. I desire the gentleman to understand that the limitation in the former paragraph prevents giving to all industries the result of their investigation. Its benefits of investigation do go to all industries without restriction. Of course, the line referred to does prevent their taking up an investigation which is for the personal benefit of one party.

Mr. WINGO. I want to call the attention of the gentleman to this, and I am not saying this now critically. I have had a little experience with one of the bureaus of this Government, the Bureau of Standards. I have been somewhat alarmed at the absolute waste as well as the jeopardizing of life in the flimsy construction in private residences and ordinary buildings. But in the course of my casual study of this question I ran into the hollow-brick proposition, and I called upon the Bureau of Standards in reference to their conduct of tests. Some time beginning in 1923, I think it was, or maybe a little earlier, I was told they had not completed those tests, but they would let me know. I waited to see how long it would take before they would let me know, and finally the department advised me that some time in 1923 the gentleman connected with this matter had delivered an address to a certain group and it could be found in a certain magazine under a certain date in 1923.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WINGO. I ask permission to speak for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WINGO. I could not get hold of the magazine in the Library, but wrote them commending their great speed in informing me about their work, which took nearly two years,

advising me to refer to a private address. First they said they had not released their report because they had not reached an agreement about the report on this ideal brick. I protested against that, but they came back with the response that was a very proper one to have been made, and that is that they had found that the tests were not fairly conducted, and they were proceeding to have another test; but the apparatus were not ready then but later on they would be. The point I want to make is this: They are doing a great work, and when the different bureaus of the Government, with their experts, do dig into these things that decrease the risks in the different industries of the country and will bring about improvements in construction of buildings, and in doing all of these different things, my only protest is that we do not give enough. My only protest is that they do not broadcast it enough; they do not help private business enough. Let us help the Government do something constructive, to build up and aid, and stop snooping around trying to restrict and hamstring everything that the people want to do.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma motion of the gentleman. I started out by stating that I have no objection whatever to the dissemination of proper information by the Government that is of value to the business world. I raised no question about that. My amendment seeks merely to prevent private business from using the funds of the people to advertise itself through the departments of the Government.

Now, I hold in my hand a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 7, 1922. There, in another body, a distinguished official of the Government called attention to the fact that certain newspapers reported that the motion-picture world had offered a Cabinet officer, the Postmaster General, \$150,000 a year salary to take charge of their organization and conduct its policy; and he then predicated as an affair affecting the interests of the country that that great influence for which \$150,000 a year was to be paid might be powerful enough to come in and use certain bureaus of the Government for the benefit of private industry, for the benefit of private advertising, if you please, to the injury of the public.

Let me read just a line or two. He said:

Mr. President, one of the most powerful influences in America is the motion-picture industry. I do not know how many billions of dollars are now invested in it, but the sum is very large. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are employed on it. It touches every part of the United States and its influence is second only to the press. It has grown by leaps and bounds. Persons have entered into it, at first making only small salaries, who now receive, in some instances, hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. It is a popular industry. Old men and old women attend "the movies" in order that they may be inspired and amused. Young children go, so that they may not only be amused but educated in current events.

When, before that date, I will ask you, did the Bureau of Mines ever spend any of the money of the people making films that advertise the private businesses of corporations and individuals? The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] can not tell of one. He will find throughout this bill that of this \$238,000,000 that is turned over to the Secretary of the Interior, private businesses are using many millions of it for conducting research work that they themselves ought to conduct. I have no objection to the Government making such researches as will benefit the whole people alike. I have no objection to the Government giving the results of its investigations to the public as general knowledge. But it has no business spending the people's money along selfish lines that benefit only one corporation or two, or that benefit only one individual or a few of them at best.

I want to say that this is a serious question that I have presented here in my amendment. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] can not pass it off with a wave of his hand. I know that his committee of 35 will back him up, and my amendment will be defeated, and the Secretary of the Interior will continue to spend this money as it has been spent in the last two or three years. I am trying to stop it. If my amendment had been presented in the committee by a committeeman and the committee had brought it out, it would pass. But because, forsooth, some other of the 400 Members of Congress who have not the privilege of sitting on that exclusive committee of 35 offers a good amendment from the floor it must be killed, because the committee did not think about it first. But I have done my duty in opposing it.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. TINCER). Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 5, yeas 34.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Glacier National Park, Mont.: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier National Park and the international boundary, including not exceeding \$3,400 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of horse-drawn and motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$160,960; for construction of physical improvements, \$24,000, including not exceeding \$9,500 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$2,500 shall be available for a ranger station and \$4,000 for a garage and shop at Belton headquarters; in all, \$184,960.

Mr. McKEOWN rose.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Mr. Chairman, where is the Clerk reading?

The CHAIRMAN. Line 19, page 91.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Very well. I wanted to ask a question.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of this House to the appropriations under the Bureau of Mines. I am not going to talk about parks at this time. I want to give you my idea about this Bureau of Mines, the maintenance of the Bureau of Mines, and the expenditure of money for the conservation and preservation of the mineral resources of this country; and I want to tell you what I think is the proper method by which to secure the money to preserve and conserve the mineral wealth of this country without burdening the taxpayers by direct taxation.

We import into this country millions of barrels of crude oil. We ought to secure revenue on the importation of that oil, and set that sum aside as a sum to be used in the conservation of the oil, the gas, and the other mineral resources of the Nation.

Now, if what the oil experts of the country tell us is true in reference to our oil supplies, the United States will not have any oil beyond 12 years at the present rate of production, consumption, and exploitation of crude oil. If that is true, the United States will be in a very bad condition at the end of 12 years. I think we are wasting our mineral resources in this country, and I think that there should be levied upon oil that is imported into this country a tax of at least 25 cents a barrel, to be set aside and used exclusively by the Government in discovering methods of production and in teaching and educating the people of the United States upon the question of the preservation of our mineral resources. I want to tell you now that you could not spend money to better advantage than in conserving the oil, the gas, and the other mineral resources that are being wasted, and the best way to get the money is to get it on the importation of crude oil into this country, and then you will not have to lay taxes on the shoulders of the taxpayers, and you will have a large sum of money and a sufficient sum of money to conserve the oil and gas and other minerals of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKEOWN. Now, gentlemen, this is an important matter. You may say that because I take this position I take a position inconsistent with the policies of the party with which I affiliate; but my position is not inconsistent with the position of my party, because I propose that we take this money and use it in saving to the people of this country the great natural resources that we have here.

It has been but a short time—it has not been 30 days—since one of the greatest oil authorities in this country made a speech—and I think he knows what he is talking about—in which he stated that at the present time and at the present rate of exploitation of the crude oil in this country we would be without oil in 12 years. Just think what that means to this country. There ought to be some method by which we

could regulate the exploitation of oil. There ought to be some method by which we could educate our people in the use of oil products so as to save thousands upon thousands of barrels of oil that go to waste. [Applause].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,500 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$100,860; for construction of physical improvements, \$91,500; including not exceeding \$10,300 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$3,000 shall be available for the construction of a ranger station on the north rim; not exceeding \$72,000 for the construction of a comprehensive sewage-disposal system at administrative headquarters on the south rim; in all, \$192,360.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] a question with regard to the Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. I have in my hand the hearings held on this bill, and on page 613 of those hearings I find a very lengthy letter from Attorney General Stone to Mr. CRAMTON with regard to certain cases which have been filed in the Federal courts of Arizona instituted against RALPH H. CAMERON and others, with regard to some of the lands, trails, and so forth, in this park. It seems from the letter of the Attorney General that he has done everything in his power to get action on the matters pertaining to these suits. This letter is dated November 21 of this year, and almost the entire year is covered by the letter. I would like to know from the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. CRAMTON] whether these cases have been terminated and settled and whether the lands, mining claims, and so forth, are in the possession of the Government, and whether CAMERON and his associates are out of this park. It appears from the letter that the caretaker under Mr. CAMERON prevented the Government, or tried to prevent this Government, from cleaning up the premises at Indian Gardens. The Government's experts found that the water was impure and that tourists were drinking this impure water, probably impregnated with typhoid germs. I also read in this letter where they discovered a distillery or something of that kind there, and I just want to know why it is the Government has had so much trouble in this matter. It seems that at one time the courts continued these cases time after time without consulting the district attorney. I am wondering whether the same district attorney who was handling this case back in April and August is the present district attorney, and what has been done with this case. It seems from the letter of the Attorney General—and I have no doubt he has done everything he can do, and I am not criticizing him at all—that somebody is entitled to just criticism with regard to this matter. I should like to have the gentleman from Michigan explain it to me.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, the course of the Attorney General in connection with these matters amply demonstrates that the present Attorney General of the United States, when he has an official duty to perform, does not regard personal or political influence in any degree. He has handled these matters with great efficiency and without any fear whatever.

There were several aspects of this Grand Canyon situation which were discussed in the House somewhat last session, and at the present time no further action by us is necessary.

The Grand Canyon is a great gash some 10 miles wide, the level at the rim being approximately a mile above the level of the river. Much of it is taken up with formations of steep rock—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more in order to get this information.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CRAMTON. There are here and there places where trails can be constructed so as to make it possible to descend from the rim into the canyon, and there are, more rarely, places where fresh water would be available and opportunities for comfort stations and other things necessary for the public use of the region as a park.

The matter brought to the attention of the House last session was the purchase of what is known as the Bright Angel Trail, leading from the rim near the hotel on the south rim,

a very precipitous trail, as steep as could be negotiated. That trail belongs to the county of Coconino, in which it is situated. It is a toll trail. One dollar is charged for each animal making use of the trail, and there is a net revenue of some \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year to the county. The county having manifested a desire to dispose of the trail to the Government and a sort of understanding having been agreed upon with the officials of the county, the board of supervisors, an appropriation was carried in this bill last year of \$100,000, in very broad terms, available for the building of roads and trails in the park, with the proviso that it could be used for the purchase of the Bright Angel Trail from the county on terms acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior, and further providing that it could also be used in the improvement of the approach road outside of the park, leading from the Sante Fe Trail to the canyon, about 60 miles. The present automobile road is almost impassable at seasons of the year, so that those who travel by autos desiring to visit the canyon have had great difficulty at times.

The preliminary understanding that had been arrived at with the board of supervisors was to the effect that Congress would appropriate \$100,000, to be spent upon the improvement of that approach road, when the county would deed that trail over to us, the county not having funds available for the improvement of the trail. It was something of an inducement to them to have a road in their county leading to this great park improved at Government expense, with the probability of other appropriations to follow. The appropriation was made in the terms I have stated. There was some discussion about it actively down in that region and because of influences which may be imagined, a referendum being taken, the people of that county voted against the sale and that verdict of the people having been rendered has been accepted by the department as disposing of that matter of sale of the trail, and the department is proceeding with the construction of a trail. That is the only toll road or trail in any national park.

It is not the most desirable trail that can be constructed; a portion of it is for long periods out of the rays of the sun where it is likely to be slippery, even ice occasionally forming there. At Yaki Point orders have now been given and I think, perhaps, the work may be under way for the construction of a trail leading from Yaki Point down into the canyon on to Tonto plateau and finally down to the river and up on the north rim, all of which can be done for from \$50,000 to \$60,000 or \$75,000. This will make available a trail on which no toll will be charged and a safer trail to travel. That is the situation as to the trail.

There were three reasons why this arrangement with the county for the purchase of the trail was sought. First, to remove the necessity for paying toll to get down into the canyon.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. I will ask, Mr. Chairman, unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CRAMTON. This, of course, will be met with the construction of this new trail, which will be used almost exclusively by the public.

The second was to keep on good terms with our neighbors and have an adjustment that would be satisfactory to the county. We met the county officials, and we made an agreement which we kept, but the people of the county have repudiated the agreement. We have gone as far as we can on that line, and we now go ahead with the view that this is a national park to be developed for the benefit of the Nation and not entirely restricted to the views of that county.

The third was to remove the ownership of that trail as a sort of prop under some badly wobbling claims of one RALPH CAMERON.

One RALPH CAMERON had filed a number of mining claims, covering most of the strategic points in the canyon where any trail would cross or where comfort stations could be erected; for instance, the spot known as Indian Gardens, possession of which by CAMERON was at times justified by the claim that the buildings there were on the trail and were permitted by lease from the county, claims not true in fact. This is a place where some pure springs of water rise, some cottonwood trees have grown, and is a delightful place for a stop and a little rest when you have made the descent from the rim. It is a good place to eat your lunch, and so forth. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER] and I about a year and a half ago stopped there and drank the water from the stream below.

We were not permitted to go to the springs above because of possession being held by caretakers in the name of RALPH CAMERON. Since, it has developed the very water we drank at that time and the water that would be drunk by any visitors making the descent was filled with typhoid germs. We got by, but it has not impressed us as a desirable facility to give the public in a national park. These typhoid germs got into that water between the time it left the springs and the time it reached this point below Indian Gardens, as it passed some old corrals and various remnants of the Cameron occupation.

CAMERON had a number of mineral claims in the canyon that were passed upon adversely to him by the department, and the Supreme Court of the United States in a case wherein he was a party, in 1920, sustained the department and ruled that the claims were not valid and that he had no right in those claims and should vacate them. That was in the spring of 1920.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Right there, have the orders of the Supreme Court been complied with, and have they been fully obeyed?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; but not until Attorney General Stone's work this year.

When we took these matters up last year along the line of the appropriation I have mentioned we also called the whole matter to the attention of the Secretary of Interior and the Attorney General with a view to having the decree of 1920 carried out; Secretary Work and Attorney General Daugherty first and later Attorney General Stone have followed up that litigation. There are various angles to that.

As to the claims that were passed upon in 1920, the correspondence that the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. OLDFIELD] refers to is very interesting and worthy the study of anyone who wants to see how far some men sometimes will seek to go in using official influence against the public welfare.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SANDERS of Indiana). The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CRAMTON. The Attorney General before Judge Jacobs received most extraordinary treatment, to say the least, but later Judge Sawtelle at Phoenix entertained contempt proceedings which resulted in Indian Gardens and the canyon being vacated by all outsiders, so that in September, for the first time in its history, the Grand Canyon National Park was exclusively in the control of the United States and its representatives.

Mr. OLDFIELD. And is now?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; and is now.

Of course, when those representatives went in and took an inventory of what they found at Indian Gardens, as set forth in the Attorney General's letter, they found raisin mash and other equipment that is more or less mysterious to me, but is said to have a meaning.

There were other claims of RALPH CAMERON and others, and in so far as the Department of Justice had any duty to perform, they are performing that duty and at an early date, no doubt, we will get a final disposition of those cases. There were some other claims that have not yet reached a point where the Attorney General can act. The platinum claims, filed in violation of the law creating the park, are pending before the General Land Office and are being expedited as much as the presence of appointees of a certain individual will permit them to be expedited. They have been pending in the land office and when there is a decision they will come to the department and we are anticipating a final decision very soon.

I will say that Governor Spry, head of the land office, and Secretary Work have taken great interest in bringing about a final disposition of the matter, and when finally disposed of the Cameron cases will have passed into history. With reference to the building of the roads, that is interesting and indicates how the Government has kept faith with the county. Not only was there appropriated \$100,000 but there was an estimate by the Interior Department of a second hundred thousand dollars which had been approved of by the Budget and would have been included in this bill, but they were awaiting the election to which I have referred and which came in September, and resulted as I have stated. The department was obliged to communicate the fact to the Budget, and the Budget struck that out. That accounts for there being no further appropriation for the improvement of that approach road.

I want to emphasize the great possibilities of development of this wonderful scenic region, hooking up the Grand Canyon with the Kaibab National Forest, the Zion National Park, and the Bryce Canyon, so that those who tour Arizona and Utah will find a continuation of scenic wonders that can not be excelled if equaled by any other region in the world.

Mr. OLDFIELD. The gentleman thinks that the Government has disposed of the Cameron claims, so that the Government can go ahead and beautify the canyon and have purer water?

Mr. CRAMTON. There is an appropriation in this bill of \$1,000 for cleaning up the Indian Gardens and making it accessible for the use of the public. As I say, the whole park is at the present time in the hands of the Government.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Is the district attorney who was mentioned still in office?

Mr. CRAMTON. He resigned a little while ago. The Attorney General several months ago appointed Mr. Baxter, of Phoenix, as special attorney general to handle all of these matters, and Mr. Baxter has done so very ably and efficiently.

Mr. OLDFIELD. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

The Clerk read as follows:

Platt National Park, Okla.: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, \$11,920.

Mr. SWANK. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 94, line 19, after the sum of \$16,920, insert a semicolon and the following: "For auto camps, including comfort stations, \$6,000; in all, \$17,920."

PLATT NATIONAL PARK, SULPHUR, MURRAY COUNTY, OKLA.

Mr. SWANK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am before you again asking for an additional appropriation for Platt National Park. Since coming to Congress I have appeared before the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior Department, talked and argued with the National Park Service, presented the needs of the park to members of the committee, and have gone before officials of the Bureau of the Budget trying my best to obtain a suitable and proper appropriation for improvements in this park. For the fiscal year 1924 the subcommittee recommended an appropriation of \$10,000, which is an increase of \$2,500 over the preceding year, and for the next fiscal year the subcommittee recommends \$11,920 in the bill now under consideration. While I am glad to get an increase, this amount is wholly inadequate and too small for the expansion of the park to meet the purposes for which it was set aside. Last session I offered an amendment to increase the appropriation to \$25,000, which amendment was lost in the Committee of the Whole by nine votes. I prepared a like amendment to offer to this bill, and the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], very kindly said that he would not object to an increase in the sum of \$6,000. This will bring the appropriation carried in this bill to the sum of \$17,920, which amount is unobjectionable by the National Park Service. I have therefore offered my amendment to increase the appropriation by \$6,000. A much larger appropriation is greatly needed to improve and prepare the park for the increased number of visitors who go there each year. A report by the superintendent of the park dated September 30, 1924, states that the city of Sulphur, on account of the great need of more money, spent between \$16,000 and \$17,000 on the park for community buildings, comfort stations, and extending the sewer and water lines. The progressive and enterprising people of Sulphur and Murray County should not be required to spend their own money on this park, but Congress should make sufficient appropriations for the proper maintenance of Platt and our other national parks. The citizens where the parks are located should not have to contribute to their upkeep, and this is the only park that I know of where the citizens must pay to assist in its maintenance.

The usefulness of our parks, the purpose they serve, and the number of visitors should be the chief consideration and the guiding purpose in making appropriations for their upkeep and improvement. Platt National Park was created by acts of Congress of July 1, 1902, and April 21, 1904. It contains 848.31 acres and is adjacent to the city of Sulphur, with its progressive, intelligent, Christian, law-abiding citizenship, unsurpassed by any other community in the country. These people always extend an honest, cordial welcome to visitors, and the hotel accommodations are good, with moderate and reasonable charges. Excellent and convenient locations are reserved for campers and no charges are made.

Mr. Cammerer, of the National Park Service, in his statement before the subcommittee, page 639 of the hearings, said:

The park is located in southern Oklahoma and adjoins the city of Sulphur. It contains many medicinal springs, which are said to have high curative value. Physical improvements: Eleven miles of road, 1 stone office building, 6 cottages and outbuildings, 2 community buildings, 9 cement comfort stations, pavilions over 5 springs, 2 bridges, and 6 causeways, and public camp grounds having sewer and water systems and electricity for lights.

In the report of the National Park Service for 1922 the superintendent of this park stated:

During the past year the city of Sulphur, realizing the deplorable condition of the park and desiring to be a benefit to the many people coming here, built and paid for two fine community buildings, one at the Bromide camp grounds and one at the Cold Springs camp grounds. They dug sewer lines to each, installed three new comfort stations and repaired another, brought water to both these camp grounds in sufficient quantities for all purposes, and then, on top of this, they had electric wires put up that the campers might have lights. The city of Sulphur spent between \$13,000 and \$16,000 to help Platt National Park.

The report of the Director of the National Park Service for 1922, on page 66, states:

During the year the city of Sulphur, which adjoins Platt National Park, donated between \$13,000 and \$16,000 for park improvements. * * * This excellent cooperation on the part of the city of Sulphur was appreciated both by the visitors and this service. It is estimated that 246,998 visitors in all entered the park gates. As many of them undoubtedly repeated their visits from day to day, 70,000 individuals is considered a fair estimate of the travel. The park is a focal point for motor travel from all the Southern States west of the Mississippi. During the season the campers held several big meetings and community camp fires and organized a Platt Park Club with over 100 vice presidents in different States. The aim of the club is to tell others of the benefits to be derived from the health-giving waters of the park and to see that it has financial help to properly maintain it and for needed improvements. The wild animals maintained under fence in the park were added to—a fine bull elk from Yellowstone was received, four fawns were added to the deer herd, and a baby buffalo was born in the park. The park roads are especially in need of improvement, and adequate appropriations should be made to bring them up to a standard worthy of a national park.

On page 78 of the report of the Director of the National Park Service for 1923 is this statement:

During the year the city of Sulphur, which adjoins Platt National Park, continued its cooperation in every way possible in helping the park serve the thousands of visitors. Records show that 470,841 people entered the park gates, but, as many of them undoubtedly repeated their visits from day to day, 117,710 individuals is considered a fair estimate of the travel. The park is a focal point for motor travel from all the Southern States west of the Mississippi, and its popularity as a health and pleasure resort is increasing yearly. Little in the way of extensive improvements has been made, and to properly care for the increasing patronage there is needed larger annual appropriations for the extension of camp grounds, sewer, water, and light systems, and for general sanitation. The park roads were not constructed for automobile traffic; they are narrow and need to be widened and resurfaced.

The report of the Director of the National Park Service for 1923 and the hearings on this bill show the number of visitors in our leading parks, appropriations, and private automobiles entering the parks.

Visitors

Name of park	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Platt.....	38,000	60,000	70,000	117,710	134,874
Yellowstone.....	79,777	81,651	68,223	138,352	144,158
Yosemite.....	69,906	91,513	100,506	130,046	105,894
Mount Rainier.....	56,491	55,771	70,371	128,708	161,473
Rocky Mountain.....	240,966	273,737	219,164	218,000	224,211
Grand Canyon.....	67,215	67,435	84,700	102,166	108,256
Lafayette.....	66,600	69,836	73,779	64,200	71,758

Appropriations

Name of park	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Platt.....	\$9,000	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$10,000
Yellowstone.....	286,000	350,000	361,000	365,000	372,800
Yosemite.....	303,000	300,000	280,000	295,000	300,000
Mount Rainier.....	40,000	150,000	106,300	135,000	100,000
Rocky Mountain.....	40,000	65,000	73,300	74,280	93,000
Grand Canyon.....	60,000	100,000	75,000	125,400	216,000
Lafayette.....	20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	34,700

Private automobiles entering the parks

Name of park	1922	1923
Platt.....	30,000	50,000
Yellowstone.....	18,233	27,359
Yosemite.....	19,583	27,233
Mount Rainier.....	17,149	27,655
Rocky Mountain.....	52,112	51,800
Grand Canyon.....	7,890	11,731
Lafayette.....	8,650	8,600

Visitors in other parks

Name of park	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Sequoia.....	31,508	28,263	27,514	30,158	34,468
Crater Lake.....	20,135	28,617	33,016	52,017	64,312
Mesa Verde.....	2,890	3,003	4,251	5,236	7,109
Glacier.....	22,449	19,736	23,935	33,988	33,382
General Grant.....	19,661	30,312	60,456	46,230	35,020
Zion.....	3,692	2,937	4,109	6,408	8,400

Appropriations for other parks

Name of park	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Sequoia.....	\$36,000	\$86,000	\$78,000	\$120,000	\$136,000
Crater Lake.....	25,300	25,300	32,000	35,000	30,700
Mesa Verde.....	14,000	16,400	43,000	35,000	42,500
Glacier.....	107,664	195,000	178,700	225,000	281,000
General Grant.....	5,300	6,000	6,500	50,000	14,175
Zion.....	8,895	10,000	10,000	13,750	15,190

In determining the value of a national park we must consider the number of its visitors. Figures taken from the report of the superintendent of Platt National Park show the following visitors and campers:

Visitors for past six years:	
1919.....	107,918
1920.....	173,810
1921.....	216,022
1922.....	246,998
1923.....	470,841
1924.....	539,495
Campers for past six years:	
1919.....	689
1920.....	2,981
1921.....	10,526
1922.....	23,170
1923.....	74,589
1924.....	95,277

These figures show the wonderful growth of this park and the great increase in the number of visitors for the past six years. The visitors have increased from 107,918 in 1919 to 539,495 in 1924. The campers in the park have increased from 689 in 1919 to 95,277 in 1924. I believe that there is no other park in the country that will show such an increase in visitors and campers. The report of the director for 1923 shows that 50,000 private automobiles entered the park that year, and that number was exceeded only by Rocky Mountain Park with 51,800 automobiles. This report shows 312 fewer automobiles entering Rocky Mountain Park in 1923 than in 1922, while the automobiles entering Platt National Park increased by 20,000 during the same time. The superintendent of the park in his report to the director shows 470,841 visitors in 1923 and 539,495 visitors in 1924. The National Park Service in the hearings fixes the number of visitors for these two years at 117,710 and 134,874, respectively. While it is true that visitors were sometimes counted more than once, it is also true that thousands of people who visited the park were never counted at all, as they did not visit Bromide Springs, where visitors are checked. If those who visited the park and were never checked at Bromide Springs were counted the report would show thousands more visitors.

The report of the Director of the National Park Service for 1923 says:

To properly care for the increased patronage there is needed larger annual appropriations for the extension of camp grounds, sewer, water, and light systems, and for general sanitation.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1924 states:

Platt Park, which is open all year, was visited by 134,874 visitors last year, compared with 117,710 in 1923. On July 4 alone over 20,000 people visited the Bromide Springs and drank of the medicinal waters. The park is gaining in favor as a health and pleasure resort.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this park, like our others, belongs to the Government of the United States, is a part of its property, and as such should be properly maintained by sufficient appropriations. The Legislature of Okla-

homa appropriated some \$269,000 for the erection of a hospital for soldiers of the World War, and after a thorough survey made by prominent physicians located this hospital at Sulphur, near this park. This location was made on account of the healthful surroundings, the environments, and the beneficial results to be derived by the soldiers. This hospital was erected in 1922 with 80 beds, and included in the appropriation are \$100,000 by the legislature of 1923 for the construction of additional buildings for these soldiers. These additional buildings are now occupied with 48 more beds. This hospital is in charge of competent physicians and surgeons, and is excellently equipped for treatment of the patients. I have visited the hospital on many occasions, and always found it clean, the officials courteous and kind, and everything in first-class condition. The superintendent under date of December 15, 1923, said the first building was completed August 26, 1922, and was filled to capacity March 1, 1923, with an average of six to eight patients refused each month thereafter. The superintendent states that the value of buildings and improvements is \$280,075.95, and the value of the equipment \$62,000. The people of Oklahoma, ever mindful for the welfare of our soldiers, wanted a hospital for their care where they could be properly treated, in a healthful location, where the scenery is beautiful, surrounded by Christian influences, and for the best location selected Platt National Park, and this selection was wisely made. Sulphur also has an excellent public-school system and has the State School for the Deaf.

Mr. Chairman, this park has more than 30 mineral springs, is one of the most important parks in the United States, and will become one of the most noted health resorts in the whole world. In the quality and character of water these springs are unequalled. There is water absolutely pure, bromide, medicine, and sulphur water of all shades and degrees. You can find any kind of water here that is needed for your health and the purification of your system. People in good health who want a fine outing at little expense will get what they want here, will leave greatly refreshed, and if they are sick they will be cured. I cordially invite the Members of this House to visit this park, take a few drinks of the water, swim in the pools, and be rejuvenated. The effects of the water in this park can not be exaggerated. There is no park with water of such wonderful properties. In and near the park are many artesian wells. From one of these wells 2,500 gallons of pure, clear sulphur water runs each minute, and Buffalo Springs produce 5,000,000 gallons per day. Four of these gigantic artesian wells flow into elegant bathing pools, where the young, old, well, decrepit, and the men, women, and children swim, drink, breathe the pure air, and enjoy themselves.

Almost all forms of nervousness, stomach and digestive troubles yield surely and quickly to the use of the bromide water, and a few drinks will cure any case of sleeplessness and the visitor can enjoy that needed rest so essential to good health. The report of the superintendent states that the sulphur water is an excellent remedy for rheumatism, while as a blood purifier and for the treatment of all forms of skin diseases it is unexcelled. If a visitor does not care for the medicinal waters, there is an abundance of pure water unsurpassed at any place.

All classes of people from every section of the country visit Platt National Park, but it is essentially a park for people with modest means. Many people can not afford to go to the more costly parks, and they will find everything they want here. The hotels and other service are reasonable, and more accommodating people can not be found. If visitors do not want to stay at the hotels, excellent camping grounds, most conveniently arranged, are here for their comfort. People who can not afford great expense for needed treatment in most cases can be cured at this park with little expense. It costs nothing to drink the water nor to camp in the park. It is there for the good of the people. The city of Sulphur has a large, elegant, well-equipped auditorium, a new county courthouse, churches of all denominations; private hospitals, bathhouses, first-class physicians and surgeons, and a hospitable, honest citizenship. Any person will be pleased with a visit to this park. The Ozark Trail and the Bankhead Highway pass through Sulphur; it is on the principal motor route through the State and is also on the Santa Fe and Frisco Railroads. The roads in the county are fine and are being improved each year. The Director of the National Park Service also states that he hopes during the next year or two to be able to put some \$42,000 additional into road improvements at the Platt National Park under their road system.

Mr. Chairman, this is one of the greatest parks in the country, with visitors increasing faster than in any other park,

and is growing greater from year to year. While its chief value is in restoring people to health, renewing the vigor of youth, and giving its visitors a new lease on life with more promising prospects for the future, it is also a place of great natural scenery and beauty, resting in the foothills of the Arbuckle Mountains, overlooking the famous Washita River.

Congress should make appropriations each year sufficient to properly maintain this park with its wonderful future, to improve the roads, for the extension of sewer and water lines, for the erection of Government bathhouses, where people at small cost can bathe and be healed, and for the many needed improvements. The Government can not spend money to a better advantage than to use it in restoring people to health. The amount recommended is greatly inadequate, and I trust that the committee will adopt my amendment for a small increase, which will be appreciated.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, this park I have not had an opportunity to visit, but I know something of its condition. There has been a feeling on my part, and I think on the part of others heretofore, that its development should not proceed very rapidly, due to the fact that there has been a tendency to mix politics with the administration of the park. I do not think there is any branch of the Government service where there is a higher morale obtaining than among the rangers and the superintendents of the national parks. I have deplored any entering wedge of politics into that system. I understand that that situation is being cleared up with reference to the Platt Park, the only one where it has prevailed. Knowing something of the great increase of automobile campers in that park, the crowds that go there, the item the gentleman from Oklahoma has presented is necessary, and, with these changed conditions of administration of which we are assured, I am satisfied it would be properly expended, and I do not object to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to. Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$5,100 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of horse-drawn and motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, not exceeding \$8,400 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserve leading out of the park from the east boundary, not exceeding \$7,500 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserve leading out of the park from the south boundary, and including feed for buffalo and other animals and salaries of buffalo keepers, \$364,503; for construction of physical improvements, \$31,497, including not exceeding \$20,297 for extension of sewers and sanitary systems and garbage-disposal facilities, not exceeding \$10,000 for auto camps, and not exceeding \$1,200 for the construction of buildings; in all, \$396,000.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman of the committee in regard to the safety of the roads in national parks. Several of us went through some of these parks a little over a year ago, and I think all were impressed with the unsafety of many of the roads in the national parks due to the fact that they were not double-track roads, and yet people were coming and going both ways. This was especially true in the road from Cody to the Yellowstone Park, a road that had a very heavy traffic and in many places was sufficiently wide for only one conveyance. I am wondering whether the appropriations are sufficient to widen these roads so that where people are invited to travel in the national parks they will find roads that are safe.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, of course what is a safe road is a matter open to a difference of opinion. A man who for the first time travels on a mountain road where from the edge of the road there is a sheer drop of anywhere from one hundred to two or three thousand feet wants a road half a mile wide at least in which to feel safe, but there is force in what the gentleman has said as to the conditions of the roads. I do not know that they have been actually dangerous. They have been nerve racking to many people. The road in from Cody, some 50 or 60 miles, of course, is not in the park, and if I understand correctly the work on that has been done by the Forestry Service. I am not sure about that, but there is nothing carried here for that road. It is outside of the park. We have authorized a road-building program, which is carried

in a later item of the bill, which contemplates two and a half million dollars a year for road construction, and at the end of the three years' program that will mean an immense improvement in the roads in the national parks, both the widening of those most used now and constructing new ones as well.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I presume that will take care of the situation. However, Mr. Chairman, it is not very difficult for a reasonable person to say when a road is unsafe. A two-way road that has room for only one vehicle is not safe, especially on a mountain trail, and that exists not only in one place but in several places in the national parks.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think that where that obtains in the national parks the gentleman will find there is a control system which prevents traffic both ways at the same time. For instance, the road from Nisqually Glacier up to Paradise Valley in the Rainier National Park, until the appropriation for the current year, was a one-way road and traffic went in one direction for an hour or two and then returned.

Mr. McKENZIE. Did I understand the gentleman to say that they have a sort of block system on those roads out there?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; B-L-O-C-K.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I want to say that I think quite a number of Congressmen would bear me out in the statement that while we went over several hundred miles of these roads we did not find any block system, but we did find a great many roads where you could not pass safely a conveyance going in the opposite direction. That is the point I call to the attention of the committee. The roads where that will not be possible ought to be closed to the public or widened out.

Mr. CRAMTON. I agree entirely with the gentleman. We were building a road in the Sequoia National Park when I was out there with other members of the committee a year ago, which was 12 feet wide, with the certainty that very soon it would have to be widened. The cost of that widening later would be greater than it would be when the road was first constructed, and we then recommended the construction should be of a proper width in the beginning. With the two and a half million dollars a year for the next three years, that situation will be greatly improved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

National monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, preservation, and improvement of the national monuments, including not exceeding \$400 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the custodians and employees in connection with general monument work, and including \$500 for the construction of buildings, \$21,980.

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. Morrow: Page 97, line 12, after the comma strike out the word "and" and in line 13, page 97, after the comma insert "and \$20,000 for constructing a tunnel into Carlsbad Caves, N. Mex.," and change the figures "\$21,980" in line 13 to "\$41,980."

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Chairman, perhaps I am a little premature in offering this amendment because the department seems to be somewhat in conflict as to just what they want to do with these recently surveyed caves in New Mexico. We have there to-day perhaps the greatest caverns that have been discovered so far in the United States. They are wonderful decorations by nature, and we believe that these caves should be opened to the public of the United States, particularly for the tourist travel. Last year the Governor of the State of New Mexico and the Governor of the State of Texas met in these caverns with their staffs, and it was determined that they would unite and bring to Congress a proposal to open up these caves to the people of the United States. Both New Mexico State political conventions had a plank in each of their platforms declaring that the caverns should be opened up. The last Congress appropriated \$5,000 for a survey and exploration of them. They are something marvelous. The department at this time seems not prepared to present the matter as it should be presented to Congress, but I think we should continue the work which has been started. I am asking only \$20,000 for a tunnel into the caverns as a means of opening them for their educational value to the people. It has been said here in discussion, I believe, that education is the greatest factor in our American life. Nature presents here phenomena which the people ought to be permitted to see. The tourist travel is one of the great factors for development in the United States to-day. We have in these caves something

which the tourists want to see; \$20,000 is a small matter. At the present the only way in which you can go into these caves is by means of a bucket, let down by a small engine, 190 feet to the first landing. From there on the Government, through its explorations, has constructed steps in the earth, and you descend into these caverns a distance from the surface entrance of 1,000 feet to the lowest point. They are said to be the most wonderful in the way of caverns in the entire world.

The decorations there are something marvelous. The stalactites formed by the carbonate of lime and water dripping from the ceiling in some instances have formed stalactites 50 feet in length and wonderful to look upon. There is one wonderful room 500 feet in diameter and a quarter of a mile long. It is proposed to tunnel into this at this time and give the people some convenience to get into this part of the caves. It will only require \$20,000 to make this tunnel, according to the estimates of the Department of the Interior which I have obtained. I think we ought to go ahead and develop these caverns, not to the full extent at this time but to keep up the work the department has started. I ask permission to revise and extend my remarks by adding thereto an article written by Dana Johnson, the editor of the Santa Fe New Mexican. This article will give you valuable information concerning what these caverns really are.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Mexico asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks as indicated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The article referred to is as follows:

A WORLD WONDER—THE CARLSBAD CAVERNS OF NEW MEXICO

A fairyland of elfin splendor; fit abode for spirits and pygmies and gnomes.

So enormous as to baffle conception; a city could be hidden there.

An immeasurable labyrinth; a chaos or bottomless chasms and illimitable upper spaces, where ceilings are hundreds of feet up in the void; barren of any living thing, a great catacomb remained in silence and darkness under southeastern New Mexico for thousands of years, until flying bats, which domiciled in the "attic" of this underground wonderland, never venturing into its unknown depths, led curious men into their habitat and finally resulted in the real discovery of what we now call the Carlsbad Caverns.

It is one of the most wonderful and unbelievable things in the world.

With a torch in your hand as you stand in the big room, its futile illumination shows little but emptiness and gloom, with ghostly gleams here and there in the farther darkness.

You light a bright flare, and on the instant leaps from the blackness a snowy, glittering, dazzling universe so fantastic and of such unearthly beauty that, try as you will, you can make it seem afterwards like nothing more than a dream.

It is like nothing of heaven or earth.

You can only think of Aladdin, albeit when you have rubbed your lamp not one jinni but thousands have sprung to your side.

Or you think of the fairy tales of Grimm and see before you that toward which his imagination was striving, but which was far beyond its reach.

The bells of fairyland are there; tap some of the millions of slender stalactites, and crystal notes peal softly; you can play a tune on these pearly icicles.

There are acres of frozen gardens, fantastic flowers in translucent marble; towering giant figures, brooding and sinister; slender minarets and spires; mushrooms 20 feet across. And always beyond is the black mystery of other gigantic, vaulted crypts and chambers. A thousand hidden doors in the forests of white coral lead you know not whither; all the artificial light that could be devised would still leave shadowy backgrounds beyond, would fail to enable your eye to measure this scene by any familiar standards. You can only guess at distances, dimensions, spaces.

It is not Dante's inferno—there is nothing infernal about it; it is not of Doré, for behind the somberness is purest beauty; if you people it, it must be not with imps nor angels but with the elusive creatures of childhood's visions, of a midsummer night's dream.

All the known caverns of the world could be put into one of these rooms, or into the hugeness of the clefts, crevices, wells, and passageways traversed before you reach the region of the stalactites and stalagmites.

The Carlsbad Cavern—whose total extent is still largely a matter of speculation—is a new-found, unsuspected treasure, which will mean more to the State of New Mexico than many gold mines. When the world learns of it nothing will prevent the world coming to see it. It rivals all the magnificent scenic places in America, and is utterly unlike any of them. It will make the little town of Carlsbad known on every continent. It will bring thousands upon increasing thousands of visitors to New Mexico in the coming years. Nothing has a greater lure than this old earth's underworld, and the Carlsbad Cavern will draw like a magnet. A visit to it will be remembered for a lifetime.

Its possibilities have already been called to the attention of Congress. But the Federal Government must be shown more fully, and a concerted and continuous effort made to secure the exploiting of the cavern on a big national scale. New Mexico can not handle it. It will take tens of thousands of dollars just to light the cave. The task will be like lighting a city, only a thousand times more difficult, owing to the nature of the terrain. Tunneling into the cavern, building trails, exploring it, protecting it from vandalism, advertising it to the world—all this will entail extremely heavy expense.

This cave bears the same relation to New Mexico as the Yellowstone to Wyoming and Yosemite to California. It is our greatest wonder and will bring people to see all the rest of our wonders. The people of the State should unite, regardless of location, in the task of securing its proper development by the Federal Government, for it will bring ultimately millions of dollars into New Mexico.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, last year in a hurried manner an item of \$5,000 was put in for the construction of this tunnel, which we were given to understand at that time would accomplish the purpose. We made inquiry of Mr. Cammerer, and this is what he says:

Mr. CAMMERER. That cave at present is being entered through an old mining shaft. They mine guano in there. The company has taken thousands of tons of guano out, and you have to crawl over very precipitous inclines and around formations to get to the cave proper. The National Geographic Society has had its expert in there, and he says that cave surpasses anything there is in the world. That \$5,000 was to begin the boring of an entrance to the cave. Well, we used about \$1,000 of that for a survey. We wanted to find a place that was as close as possible to the outside, and we spent that \$1,000 for that, but we are not going to spend any more, because it will take, from our estimates now, \$18,000 to bore a tunnel.

The total estimate for fixing up the cave so that the public could come in would be something like \$80,000, and, with our experience in the Wind Cave, National Park, that seems fair, as we have to be very careful of the visitors' lives here in such underground areas.

I have recently made an inspection of some of the Virginia caves where indirect lighting is in and guard rails, and I would very much dislike to recommend to Director Mather that any cave be opened unless we have put ourselves in a position where we can give the tourist assurance that his life is safe in going in and where they can see it as conveniently as possible. That devolves on us.

Now, it seems to me the proper policy within the last few years, where economy is necessary and in connection with national forests, is to provide the absolutely necessary facilities for the parks that now exist, such as we did a moment ago in reference to the Platt and elsewhere in the bill, where thousands are coming in with automobiles and need places to camp, and we have to provide them with water, with sanitation, and so forth. Then as we can expand we will get to the point where we can open up new regions such as the gentleman from New Mexico proposes. But it seems to me now to provide a tunnel for people to get into a place where they would be unsafe and subject to accident after getting there would not seem wise, and until we are ready to go ahead with the program I hope the amendment of the gentleman will not prevail.

Mr. WATKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will.

Mr. WATKINS. Is this appropriation of \$20,000 necessary for the park now?

Mr. CRAMTON. In order to get underground to the cave it is necessary to build a tunnel. The gentleman spoke about both platforms indorsing it. My mind has not associated the conventions and the national parks, except perhaps the "wind cave," but they seem to have found time at New York and Cleveland to indorse, as the gentleman says, these caverns. It is an underground cave and a tunnel is necessary to get into it and the time will come when it should be developed. But I think other needs are greater just now.

Mr. WATKINS. Why the \$500; is that for building?

Mr. CRAMTON. That applies to all national monuments.

Mr. WATKINS. And it has nothing to do with the tunnel?

Mr. CRAMTON. No. Some monument may need the construction of a \$500 building.

Mr. MORROW. The gentleman probably misunderstood me as to the conventions. It was the State convention of each party. I would like for the gentleman to understand with reference to these caverns that there is ample running water, pure water.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from New Mexico.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction, etc., of roads and trails: For the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, \$1,500,000, being part of the sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1925 by section 2 of the act approved April 9, 1924, of which amount not to exceed \$6,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may also approve projects, incur obligations, and enter into contracts for additional work not exceeding a total of \$1,000,000, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof, and appropriations hereafter made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligations so created.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I do it for the purpose of interrogating the chairman. The act of April 9, 1924, authorized the appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927. At this time I am particularly interested in expenditures prior to the fiscal year June 30, 1924, and this is my query: As I understand it, the \$2,500,000 has not been expended; now, will we lose that unexpended balance that we authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924?

Mr. CRAMTON. The fiscal year 1924 did not have two and a half million. The act provides two and a half million dollars for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925, and two and a half million for the fiscal year 1926, and two and a half million for the fiscal year 1927. Now, the fiscal year 1924 was about gone when that act passed, and the deficiency bill, expected to become a law last June, carried \$1,000,000 which was expected would be used during the past construction season. But the deficiency bill did not become a law until perhaps to-day, so that million dollars has not been used in that construction season.

The estimate was for one and one-half million dollars more in this bill, which would be added to the million dollars in the deficiency bill; and if this goes through as this bill provides, there will be a total of two and one-half million dollars available for the fiscal year 1926 in terms, but in fact available for the construction season of 1925. That two and one-half million dollars will be consumed in construction during this coming construction season.

I had up the matter with the park service, because not only the gentleman's committee but my committee was committed to the House to carry out the spirit of that act. I am advised by the Director of the National Park Service that the appropriation here proposed, in view of other assurances that I will refer to, is entirely satisfactory. In other words, an expenditure of two and one-half million dollars in this coming construction season will pretty well meet their program. I was able to state to the Director of the National Park Service that it was the feeling of our committee, and I thought such was the feeling of Congress, and I also had good reason to believe that it was the attitude of the Budget, that this two and one-half million dollars for this construction season would be followed by similar items for the next two construction seasons, so that in the calendar years 1925, 1926, and 1927 the seven and one-half million dollars would be expended with an even appropriation of two and one-half million dollars each year.

That carries the final expenditure and perhaps the final appropriation beyond the limit of time provided in the authorization, but that is absolutely immaterial. No authorization is necessary for an appropriation to build a road in a national park. Our committee has full jurisdiction as to the building of a road in a park. The act which the gentleman carried through the House successfully was important as to committing Congress to that program and as a command that our committee feel obliged to carry out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes, so that I can take two or three minutes of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. In the report of the Appropriations Committee on this bill it is said:

It is the belief of the committee that the most effective and economical results will be secured by the use of that amount (\$2,500,000) in each of the construction seasons in the next three years.

That seems to be the program to which everyone is committed.

Mr. SINNOTT. The gentleman's view as to their authority coincides with mine. I have always believed that irrespective of the act of April 9, 1924, the gentleman's committee had authority to make appropriations for roads and trails in the national parks, and I am glad to hear him publicly state that on the floor, so that if the time limit expires and the fiscal year 1927 has passed by, then we may still expect appropriations for this purpose.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. It is also intended to carry out the views of the Director of the Park Service as to the places and use of this money that is appropriated. Is not that so?

Mr. CRAMTON. If the money is to be turned over to the Director of the National Park Service for use in this program I presume he will carry it out as he himself outlined it.

Mr. RAKER. As he outlined it before the Committee on the Public Lands?

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not know what he outlined before that committee, but there is no limitation here as to his authority.

Mr. RAKER. No limitation and no binding conditions as to how he shall use it?

Mr. CRAMTON. There is nothing here.

Mr. RAKER. I was taking it for granted that the Director of the National Park Service would carry out the program that was outlined.

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not happen to know what his program was then, but the program for development reaches all the parks, and this is a part of that program.

Mr. RAKER. I just wanted the Record to show.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HUDSPETH: Page 98, line 15, after the figures "\$1,500,000" in line 15, add the following: "Provided, That \$20,000 of said sum shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior or under his direction for the building of a first-class graded road from Van Horn, Tex., to Carlsbad Cave, in Eddy County, N. Mex."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Will the gentleman reserve it?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will reserve it; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan reserves the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I do not think a point of order would lie against the amendment, though, because it provides for the construction of roads.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is no doubt about its lying, but I will reserve it.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment seeks to take \$20,000 of the sum allotted the Secretary of the Interior for the building of a road from Van Horn, close to the New Mexico line, to the Carlsbad Cave that has been described by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MORROW]. I have been told that this cave rivals in many ways and is far superior to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. During the last session of Congress, through the instrumentality of my good friend from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER], whom I importuned, \$5,000 was provided, so that people could enter this cave. I do not know whether that provided easy access or not, but I want to say to you gentlemen that if you will adopt this amendment I do not care what you name this road. My colleague from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] yesterday seemed to be very much opposed to naming these roads for living men. He said there was a highway in Texas named for the present governor, Mr. Neff. Well, I did not support the present governor. I stumped the State for one of the greatest living Democrats that ever trod shoe leather on the other side, Mr. Bailey. But I have no objection to the road being named for Mr. Neff. I want to say to the gentleman from Texas that if he traverses the highways of Texas in the future he may see a sign up "Ma Ferguson Highway." [Laughter.] I would

have no objection to that, although I voted to impeach her husband when I was a member of the State senate. So it does not make any difference to me, if you will let me create this road, what you name it, but I will state to you gentlemen of the House that if it should be created you may call it the "Cramton Road" in honor of the chairman of this committee, and I would feel honored if you did, because they have named counties in Texas for Members of Congress, to which I have no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUDSPETH. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman does not suggest that because it runs to the Wind Cave? [Laughter.]

* Mr. HUDSPETH. No; I do not understand it is a windy cave. It is a great work of nature and should be taken over by this Government. But I do say, gentlemen, that Texas builds her own roads right up close to the line. The road for which I am asking \$20,000 of this sum is a branch from the Bankhead Highway, which traverses the great State of Texas from Texarkana to El Paso. We can not build roads in New Mexico, and I presume New Mexico is able to take care of her own roads. But I do ask that this amount be expended in the building of a national highway, so that tourists who traverse the Bankhead Highway through the town of Van Horn and from there to this cave may have a way of getting there, which they have not to-day.

I think the amendment should be adopted. We are for building good roads down there. It does not make any difference whether they name them for dead statesmen or living statesmen or for present governors or governors who may come in the future. I did not support all of the governors of Texas who have been elected, by any means, but I have no objection to naming roads for them. I do not see that it costs the State or the Government anything extra to put up a signboard there naming this road for "Ma" Ferguson, if they want to do so, or for Pat Neff. You have got to designate it by some name. I think this amendment should be adopted.

I want to state to the chairman of the subcommittee that we were given \$5,000 last session, and, as I understand it, it is intended that this cave shall be taken over by the National Park Commission. Is that a fact?

Mr. CRAMTON. It is my impression it has been created as a national monument.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I ask for three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CRAMTON. And it is under the administration of the National Park Service.

Mr. HUDSPETH. If you are going to take it over, and you have wisely expended \$5,000 on a cave which, I am told, far surpasses the wonders of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, I see no good reason for not spending the amount I ask in this amendment on the building of accessible roads. By the way, I wish to state that I saw in the current press a few days ago that some little whippersnapper who writes for some magazine claims he discovered this cave.

The history of this thing is that this cave was discovered by Maj. Richard Burgess, of El Paso. He is the man who came here and interceded before this committee for this \$5,000. I want that to go into the Record. He was one of the heroes of the World War. He organized a company in my home city, and it fought as red-blooded Americans, and especially Texans, always fight. He is the man who first brought to the notice of the public and Congress this cave—Major Burgess—and I want that to go into the Record. This little fellow never heard of this cave until Major Burgess had been here and told the committee about it, and we got \$5,000 for providing a way of getting into it.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUDSPETH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. I understand the gentleman has no objection to this road being called the "Ma" Ferguson road?

Mr. HUDSPETH. Not the slightest objection on earth, although I voted to displace her husband as governor when I was a member of the senate. She is a good woman.

Mr. RAKER. "Ma" is an abbreviation for mother.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Mother's road would be a delightful thing to travel, and if we had a road built by mother we would

not need to have these roads which we have had to build to Fort Leavenworth, McNeill Island, and Atlanta, Ga., would we?

Mr. HUDSPETH. I take it that is correct.

Mr. RAKER. So if "Ma" Ferguson builds a mother's road, God speed her on her road.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I think she is a good woman and I knew she was after they put her on the Democratic ticket down in good old Texas. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Of course, there are various ways of naming roads and we might give consideration, in connection with the others, to the Raker road and the Hudspeth highway, but for the present I am obliged to make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this within a national park reservation?

Mr. CRAMTON. I understand it is not within a national park or national monument, and there is no legislative authority for the construction of a road outside of a park or a monument.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I just understood the gentleman to state that a national monument had been created around this place.

Mr. CRAMTON. But I do not understand it includes the territory described by the gentleman in his proposed amendment.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I do not know how extensive it is.

Mr. CRAMTON. It does not take in all of New Mexico and Texas.

Mr. HUDSPETH. This does not take in all of Texas by any means; only a very small strip.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of opinion this amendment would be an appropriation for something not authorized by law and would not be a continuing work under the rule, and therefore sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$157,757: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Co. of Portland, Oreg., or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$624 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1926: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary of the Interior shall, so soon as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alaska offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SUTHERLAND: On page 104, line 13, after the word "person," insert: "*Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and instructed to conduct investigation and report to the Congress on the advisability of establishing an institution for the insane within the Territory of Alaska or in the United States, to present estimates of the cost of such institution, the maintenance of insane persons, and the utilization of any abandoned military post or other property of the United States for an asylum for the insane."

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is necessary for me to occupy any time of the committee in explaining this amendment.

The amendment provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report on the advisability of caring for the insane of Alaska directly by representatives of the Government; that is, with a view to doing away with this antiquated system of boarding insane persons where there is an opportunity for profit and the consequent possibility of their treatment not being what it would be if they were taken care of in an institution provided for them by the Government.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee for some time has felt that the element of profit ought not to be permitted to enter into the care of the insane. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Alaska, who is a member of the Committee on the Territories, I understand, is acceptable to the chairman of that committee, and would offer a basis

for legislation which that committee could consider with reference to a better situation, and this committee has no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. SUTHERLAND].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Alaska Railroad: For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages arising from operations; payment of amounts due connecting lines under traffic agreements; payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the injury compensation act, approved September 7, 1916, to be reimbursed as therein provided, \$1,700,000, in addition to all amounts received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1926, which, with all balances in existing appropriations and funds for the maintenance and operation of railroads and river steamers in Alaska, shall be consolidated into the "Alaska railroad fund," to continue available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1926: *Provided further*, That \$500,000 of such fund shall be available only for such capital expenditures as are chargeable to capital account under accounting regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which amount shall be available immediately.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, the recent report made by a special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior concerning the Alaska Railroad does not present a very favorable statement. He states that \$12,000,000 is required to complete the railroad, and even after it is completed it will probably be years and years before any industries are established to manufacture commodities to send out of Alaska. He reports that there are too many clerks employed. He also complains that the manager is too far away from advice, which only proves again that the Government can not control public utilities with any advantage. He also suggests that there should be a bureau of directors in order to advise the managers.

I want to inquire of the chairman of the committee, if he can give me the information, how much of the \$1,700,000 will be used for clerk hire. There is an item of \$6,000 to be spent here. What personnel does that include? Who are the persons in Washington that are receiving the \$6,000? Are they advisers to the manager who resides in Alaska?

Of course, I recognize that no private corporation would build a railroad in Alaska, and probably the Government is compelled to maintain the road, but that does not mean that the Government should be extravagant.

Mr. CRAMTON. The force in the District of Columbia, of course, with a limitation of \$6,000, is a very small force, composed of one or two persons. I can not at the moment state just how many are in the clerical force in Alaska, but this is the situation:

The Secretary of the Interior selected Mr. Noel Smith, an experienced railroad man from Pennsylvania, by the way, which I take it vouches for him completely, to go to Alaska and make a thorough investigation of the situation. This committee felt last year that the management of the railroad was not in satisfactory hands, and the Secretary of the Interior came to that conclusion and sent Mr. Smith to Alaska and he made a thorough investigation.

The Secretary of the Interior gave Mr. Smith full authority, and as a result of his investigation various reforms were brought about. The first was the resignation of the manager, and then a reorganization of the road was started. At the present time Mr. Smith is the head of the railroad. Whether he is to be continued I do not know. I have understood, although not directly, that the department desires to have him remain, but they are not sure they can induce him to do so. My contact with him has led me to feel that the road would be in safe hands under his direction. Of course, we do not begin to pay a man to run that railroad what private individuals would pay.

Mr. WATSON. He states here that the employees are paid more than on private railroads.

Mr. CRAMTON. That does not apply to the manager of the railroad.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask that my time may be extended three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is extended three minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. As to the matter of clerks, and so forth, any reforms desired or necessary are within the authority of Mr. Smith himself, who has made those recommendations which the gentleman speaks about, and I have enough confidence in him to believe that he has already made those reforms.

Mr. WATSON. He objects to the hospital there giving service not only to the employees but to their families. He states that that is not done by other railroads, because the employees pay a certain amount every month for that service.

Mr. CRAMTON. I am not prepared to argue all the details of matters that would be under the authority of Mr. Smith if he should be connected permanently with the railroad, but we must remember that it is a different thing to run a railroad in the wilderness of Alaska than to run one through Pennsylvania.

Mr. WATSON. That is what I stated in my remarks. I do not think a private corporation could operate the road to an advantage, but the Government should operate it economically.

Mr. CRAMTON. We are operating the railroad because we deem it necessary for the development of Alaska. We could not have induced private individuals to build the road unless we turned Alaska over to them, and in that event they would have been glad to build the railroad. The railroad running up to the copper mines was built by private individuals, and, as I remember, they put in \$21,000,000 before they took out a penny's worth of copper from their mines. They took a chance on the development of the property, and the United States has built the railroad, taking a chance on the development of its property. Of course, we want it administered economically.

Mr. WATSON. That is the only point I am raising, that it is not managed economically now, and I wanted to know how the appropriations are divided.

Mr. CRAMTON. As to the clerks, if there is any extravagance and it is continuing, it has continued under Mr. Smith, who has the authority to stop it while he is in charge.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I would not do this except that the facts are within our knowledge. Speaking about the railroad, some 12 years ago there was a question whether or not all the coal lands would be turned over to two organizations. Legislation was passed to prevent it. We built the railroad. Now I want to call this to your attention.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WATSON] give heed to the gentleman from California, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania will get some information?

Mr. RAKER. I am not hoping to give any information to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but to the House generally. We built the railroad to develop Alaska. They said they had the greatest coal fields in the world. To-day we are importing coal into Alaska for use there except that on the railroad. Is not that right, I will ask the gentleman from Alaska?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. In the extreme southern section of Alaska they are importing some coal. The other portions use local coal.

Mr. RAKER. We have a railroad built by the Government, and yet we are shipping coal from the Eastern States through the canal to Alaska to use in a territory that has the greatest coal deposit in the world. I was told this by a gentleman within the last week. We made an appropriation to develop our coal mine, but within the last year you have stopped the development of the coal mine. So you are growling about Government ownership of the railroad, when you do not give it a chance to live. You will do everything on earth to prevent its succeeding without any criticism against the man appointed, a man who is familiar with eastern railroads but does not know how to handle western conditions.

Mr. CRAMTON. The only man who had to resign as a failure was a railroad man from California.

Mr. RAKER. He was never a railroad man, never had any experience as a railroad man; he had only been a worker in the railroad business. Now, think of having a railroad built by the Government into the greatest coal field in the world, with coal enough to supply the Navy and the Army and all other western and eastern cities, and yet we import coal around through the Panama Canal up to Alaska on privately owned ships and stop the development of our own coal fields in Alaska.

Mr. WATKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. WATKINS. We still own the coal in Alaska and no Cabinet man has given it to Doheny.

Mr. RAKER. But we ought not to be taking money from the people in the meantime; we should be developing the coal fields and keeping the railroad going, making it a success so that they can not say that the Government can not successfully operate this railroad.

Mr. WATKINS. It could be worse, they could have given away the coal.

Mr. RAKER. That is true.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to correct the gentleman from California when he says that coal is shipped to Alaska from the eastern seaboard.

Mr. RAKER. How does it get there?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No coal goes there. There is coal supplied from the Atlantic seaboard to San Francisco for use of the Navy. But we have in Alaska as good coal as the Pocahontas that they ship through the canal.

Mr. RAKER. Does not the gentleman admit—there is no criticism of him—that they are using coal in Alaska which is shipped into Alaska from the United States?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No; from British Columbia only, and that is in southern Alaska.

Mr. RAKER. I am not questioning that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact, when the Navy took out this coal at Chickaloon and tested it, while it showed a higher degree of efficiency in many respects than the Pocahontas coal from West Virginia, the Navy discovered that in one essential feature it lacked what is known as steaming radius, although it contained the amount of fixed carbon and the British thermal units and all of the features that enter into a superior coal in greater percentage than the eastern article. Yet the Navy abandoned the coal mine and closed it down, and we of Alaska do not know why. Of course, the intimation is made generally that there are interests in the United States that do not want that coal to come out, but we can submit no proof of anything of that kind, and we only know that the Navy abandoned the coal and is still using the Pocahontas coal on the Pacific coast.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman advise the committee why it is that the Department of the Interior stopped the development of coal in Alaska?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I do not know, nor do the people of Alaska know.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Has the gentleman been over to the Department of the Interior? Is there not some way of finding out?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The report is made that it costs more to produce the coal. They had a mine blocked out, they had a great many thousands of tons of coal blocked out, but they abandoned it. The head of the Bureau of Mines admitted to me that perhaps they had overlooked a bet in that respect, but the fact is that with hundreds of thousands of tons of coal blocked out and tunnels run they abandoned it and still ship the Pocahontas coal around to San Francisco for the use of the Navy.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Alaska yield long enough to permit me to read a line or two from the report? The report says:

The only coal company at present operating on the Alaskan Railroad can produce sufficient coal that is suitable for locomotive fuel. This situation leads to the placing of almost the entire order for coal this year with this company at a price of \$5.80 per ton for run-of-mine coal.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I will say that this is an entirely different coal. This is a subbituminous coal that they are speaking of, while the other is an anthracite or a subanthracite.

Mr. WATSON. This is used in the locomotives?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. This coal he speaks of for the railroads is there in immense quantities, and they are gradually developing it and putting it down to the coast.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For maintenance, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the university, ice, and stationery, the balance of which shall be paid from donations and other sources, of which sum not less than \$2,200 shall be used for normal instruction, \$125,000.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph, that it is unauthorized by any law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard upon the point of order?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, simply to say that this expenditure is one which has been continued for 50 years, during which time the institution has been developed. I greatly regret that it should be even suggested that this aid be discontinued. This is not the entire maintenance of the university. It is simply a small contribution from the Federal Government toward the solution of one of our greatest Federal problems. I regret that it is proposed that this small contribution should be now discontinued. I regret also that there is no law to which I can call attention as support for the appropriation. The appropriation is one that is founded on custom rather than upon law, and I am obliged to admit that the paragraph is subject to the point of order, but I appeal to the gentleman from South Carolina not to insist upon the point of order, at least as to those matters of small contributions toward maintenance.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, the statement of the gentleman from Michigan is sufficient reason for insisting upon the point of order. If for 50 years we have been making an appropriation for a purpose not authorized by law, it is time that the Congress should have the courage to enact legislation or discontinue the appropriations. The Committee on Education can bring out a bill and if the Congress deems it wise it can enact a law authorizing an appropriation for this university. In the absence of it, it should not be permitted to remain in the bill. One of the things that the Committee on Appropriations promised the House when the Budget law was passed was that we would refrain from including appropriations for purposes not authorized by law, and from carrying legislation on appropriation bills, and yet in this bill we proceed to include item after item for this university for which there is no authority of law, and in the case of one item for which even the Budget Bureau submitted no estimate for the next fiscal year, we propose legislation.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will yield, he is a member of the Committee on Appropriations. He may have made some such promise, but I do not recall that anybody else ever did.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Every member of the Committee on Appropriations who came in here advocating the new system, telling the other committees of the House that they would have something to do under the new system, assured the House that they would refrain from legislating on appropriation bills and leave that to the legislative committees.

Mr. CRAMTON. No one for a moment, experienced as is my learned friend from South Carolina, would say that this paragraph is legislation. It is an appropriation unauthorized by law, but it is not legislation.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. But the gentleman from Michigan will agree that he has in the last item for the university attempted to enact legislation which was not even asked for by the Budget Bureau for the next fiscal year, and I have heard him lecture gentlemen on the floor in the last two days for advocating appropriations not estimated by the Budget.

Mr. CRAMTON. We will talk about that when we get to it.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Oh, I am talking about all of these items, and I make the point of order against the first one.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Since so prominent a member of the Appropriations Committee as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] now repudiates the assurance which we common Members understood was given to the House that the Committee on Appropriations would not put on such items, does not the gentleman think it is time to reorganize that committee and change the program a little? If the committee has become so bold that they can repudiate their promises—

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Oh, this is one of the few instances I know of where the committee has done that, and this is because of political expediency. I think my friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] ought to ask the chairman of the national committee, who has a surplus of \$300,000, to donate it to this institution instead of asking the taxpayers to pay it.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will yield, I will say it is quite fitting that the party that has done so much for that race should continue its good work.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I think the party for which these people have done so much should have the courage to enact legislation to provide for this university, instead of including appropriations for which there is no estimate submitted by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will yield for a further suggestion to my friend from South Carolina, this item before us is estimated for by the Budget. As to legislation, I introduced a bill in the last session proposing legislation to authorize such an appropriation, and if the gentleman does insist upon this going out, I hope I will have his enthusiastic cooperation in securing the passage of that legislation during this Congress.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. No; the gentleman will not, because—

Mr. CRAMTON. I imagine not.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Because I do not believe the Federal Government should spend the money of the taxpayers for any one educational institution, and if the gentleman from Michigan wants to ask the enactment of legislation providing that one educational institution in preference to all others shall receive funds from the Federal Government, the gentleman ought to have the courage to advocate such legislation and have Congress enact it instead of coming in here and appropriating money without any authority of law at all. The Committee on Education could have reported a bill last session and could do so at this session if the party in power desires it.

Mr. CRAMTON. In this bill there is an appropriation for the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, a private institution. We appropriate \$8,000,000 for the education of the Indians, a national problem. This is another national problem. In addition, colleges in the gentleman's State get Federal funds for their maintenance, I will guarantee.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. If they do get any—

Mr. CRAMTON. And those colleges will not admit negroes.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. The gentleman from Michigan is repeating what was told to him by a representative of this institution. There is quite a material difference. If any college in the State of South Carolina receives an appropriation from the Federal Government, it is under the Hughes educational bill, which law authorized an appropriation for certain specific purposes in cooperation with all educational institutions of the country complying with that law. That law is not restricted to colleges attended only by white students. There are negro universities in South Carolina as well as in other States. If they comply with the Federal aid law they will receive appropriations. But there is no law for this appropriation, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. CRAMTON. And I ask the gentleman from South Carolina to cooperate with me in securing a law.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. The gentleman from Michigan knows that under existing law the State of Michigan and the State of South Carolina and every other State in the Union having educational institutions, if they cooperate with the Federal Government, can receive funds, and it does not exclude Howard University. And I want it to stand on the same footing as all other institutions and not ask Congress to appropriate directly from the Treasury to maintain this one university when no other college receives such appropriations. If it is done solely because it is a negro institution, why not select Booker Washington's institution, Tuskegee, or the institution at Hampton, and why appropriate the money of the taxpayers of the entire country for one institution here when one-fourth of the students are from the city of Washington, which makes no contribution other than that made by the taxpayers of every section of the country? If the gentleman from Michigan is proposing a law on the subject, he ought to provide that the District of Columbia shall bear some portion of the expense of this institution. They get the benefit of it and should contribute to the expense. I know the gentleman from Michigan must have the same thought that I have on this subject.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I will.

Mr. WINGO. I hate to hear this dispute over the usurpation of power between two leading members of the Committee on Appropriations, and I fear one gentleman did not understand the other. I understood the gentleman from Michigan is willing to accept the suggested amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina providing that this be paid out of the surplus Republican campaign funds, and I think that disposes of the question and avoids this unseemly controversy between two of these gentlemen riding on white asses in this House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] makes a point of order against the paragraph on the ground that it is an appropriation not authorized by law. Whenever a point of order has been made against an appropriation to this item the point of order has been sustained, and in this case the Chair is inclined to think that the point of order is well taken. The last time the point of order was decided was on January 29, 1924, by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON], who was in the chair, and he made the following ruling:

It is not the province of the Chair to pass upon the wisdom or the lack of wisdom of any proposed appropriation or to even consider its merits when a point of order is raised. If permitted to decide this question on its merits, the present occupant of the chair certainly would not be a party to striking down an appropriation for a work of this character. This, however, is not the question submitted to the Chair. The question is whether there is existing law or authorization to sustain this appropriation. The gentleman in charge of the bill admits that there is no law authorizing it.

The same point of order has been made in previous years, and whenever made it has been decided uniformly in the same way that the present occupant of the chair must decide it. If the appropriation is not authorized by law—and it is conceded that it is not—then it is clearly subject to a point of order. The Chair therefore sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES].

The present occupant of the chair is in entire agreement with that position as to the merits and as to the point of order, and therefore the point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For tools, material, salaries of instructors, and other necessary expenses of the department of manual arts, of which amount not to exceed \$21,800 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$34,000.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I make the same point of order on this paragraph on the same grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGE] has referred to a suggestion that had been made as to the surplus of the Republican National Committee being used for this purpose. I understood that that surplus was going to be turned over to the Democrats to pay off the deficit of their national committee, inasmuch as they have been deemed to have been most helpful to the campaign made by the Republican National Committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I understood you did not need those votes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Medical department: For part cost needed equipment, laboratory supplies, apparatus, and repair of laboratories and buildings, \$9,000.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, against that I make the same point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For material and apparatus for chemical, physical, biological, and natural-history studies and use in laboratories of the science hall, including cases and shelving, \$5,000.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I make the same point of order on that.

The CHAIRMAN. On the same ground the Chair sustains the point of order. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For books, shelving, furniture, and fixtures for the libraries, \$3,000.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I make the same point of order on that. It is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. On the same ground the Chair sustains the point of order. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For improvement of grounds and repairs of buildings, \$30,000.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, on that I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Fuel and light: For part payment for fuel and light, Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University, \$15,000.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on that, on the ground that it is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Toward the construction of a building for the medical department, within a limit of cost of \$370,000, which is hereby authorized, \$185,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be available until there is filed with the Secretary of the Interior a guaranty by the trustees of the university that a suitable equipment for such building will be provided at a cost of not less than \$130,000 by subscription of alumni and other friends of the university.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the appropriation is not authorized by law and that the paragraph is legislation upon an appropriation bill. This is the paragraph I referred to where no estimate had been submitted by the Budget Bureau for an appropriation this year.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to page 108, after line 19.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAMTON: Page 108, after line 19, insert: "Toward the construction of a building for the Medical Department, within a limit of cost of \$370,000, which is hereby authorized, \$185,000, to be immediately available and available until June 30, 1925: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be available until there is filed with the Secretary of the Interior a guaranty by the trustees of the university that a suitable equipment for such building will be provided at a cost of not less than \$130,000 by subscription of alumni and other friends of the university."

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on that. It is new legislation.

Mr. BLANTON. I make the further point of order, Mr. Chairman, that it is not germane either to the bill or to the paragraph.

Mr. CRAMTON. The decision of the Chair will be sufficient, without any help from the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the gentleman from Michigan is not in order in speaking otherwise than to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman was speaking out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina reserved the point of order and the gentleman from Texas made the point of order. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has appeared here for the first time in two weeks and now—

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman is telling something that is not true. He has seen me here.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] has the floor.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] as one of his grounds of objection to the paragraph has urged that it was not submitted by the Budget. As a matter of fact, the amendment which I have offered restricts it to the fiscal year 1925. It is not available for the fiscal year 1926. It is restricted to the fiscal year 1925.

Now, the Budget for the fiscal year 1925 authorized an appropriation of \$500,000 for this specific purpose; therefore, in so far as there was any force in the gentleman's point of order, it derives none from that argument. However, I admit, Mr. Chairman, that whether or not it was in this body, whether it was estimated for in the Budget or not, it is immaterial. In another body it would be material. I hope the suggestion I have offered will be of use in that other body.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I said it was not estimated for by the Budget Bureau for the fiscal year 1926, for which this bill makes appropriations. Now, the gentleman offers an amendment providing for the use of this money during the fiscal year 1925, knowing that it is still subject to the point of order and solely in the hope that he will suggest a way to avoid a point of order in the Senate. But it does not change the situation, because the Committee on Appropriations has taken the position on the floor of the House that it is not reporting bills making appropriations for which the Budget Bureau has submitted no estimate. In this particular paragraph the gentleman from Michigan has done that.

It is bad practice, I submit to my genial friend from the State of Michigan, and I renew my point of order, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.
The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Howard University, \$406,000.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I make the same point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.
The Clerk read as follows:

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

For officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services that may be required and expressly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$89,000. A detailed statement of the expenditure of this sum shall be submitted to Congress.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the last paragraph as being legislation unauthorized. There is no authority for the general blanket provision that the Secretary of the Interior may appoint all other officers and employees in addition to the classification authorization to the extent of \$89,000, and to that extent it is unauthorized by law.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, this is entirely distinct from the other proposition. Freedmen's Hospital is the property of the United States of America; it was created by statute and it is fully authorized by law.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I did not understand—

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield. The same point of order was made last year and was overruled. There is ample authority for the appropriation and the point of order is not valid.

Mr. BLANTON. If this refers to the Freedmen's Hospital, I withdraw my point of order. I did not understand it had reference to the Freedmen's Hospital.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will give heed he will find that is the thing we are talking about.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SANDERS of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10020) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. As I understand, it would be in order to call this bill up on Tuesday, Monday being District of Columbia day?

The SPEAKER. It would be in order to call it up on either day.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. On which day is it going to be called up?

Mr. CRAMTON. I have not had an opportunity to consult with the leader on this side, but my expectation was to call it up on Tuesday.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I think, perhaps, that would be the wise thing.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I suppose the gentleman is going to demand a separate vote on one or two amendments?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I think it is well to have an understanding as to which day it is going to be called up.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have heard what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH] has said as to Monday as District of Columbia day, and it is my expectation not to call it up until Tuesday.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I have no choice about it at all, but I think the House is entitled to know on which day it is expected to call it up.

Mr. CRAMTON. Tuesday.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman from Michigan stated, I believe, that he did not expect to call it up until Tuesday?

Mr. CRAMTON. That is correct.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the previous question having been ordered, may I inquire whether it would not necessarily have to come up on Monday? Would it not be the unfinished business?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think it would necessarily come up, unless the gentleman calls it up.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Of course, the Speaker's judgment and recollection about that question is better than mine, but it seems to me, since the question has been raised, that probably, the previous question having been ordered, it would become the unfinished business, and except on Calendar Wednesday would come up on the following legislative day.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. That was my impression, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, in order to avoid any uncertainty about the matter, I ask unanimous consent that the final disposition of this bill and its amendments may be made the unfinished business, to be taken up the first thing on Tuesday next. I do not want to admit either way as to the rule in regard to the question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that the consideration of this bill be the unfinished business on Tuesday morning next. Is there objection? There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, December 8, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

706. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report relative to exchange of typewriters and adding machines in part payment for new machines for the same purpose as those exchanged, by the Panama Canal, for the period July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924; to the Committee on Appropriations.

707. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting statement of the expenditures under appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

708. A letter from the chairman National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitting report of typewriters and labor-saving devices exchanged during the fiscal year 1924 and a report of the publications issued by the committee during the fiscal year 1924; to the Committee on Appropriations.

709. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Lewis River, Chincoteague Island, Accomac County, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

710. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Herring Bay and Rockhole Creek, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

711. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting fourth annual report of the Board of Actuaries, submitted by the Commissioner of Pensions, with comments in regard to the pending legislation for amending the civil service retirement law (H. Doc. No. 483); to the Committee on Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MAGEE of New York: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 10404. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1034). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 10144. A bill to amend "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force, the United States park police force, and the fire department of the District of Columbia," approved May 27, 1924; without amendment (Rept. No. 1035). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9484) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Hildreth; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10046) granting an increase of pension to Cora Hubbard; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10164) granting a pension to Mary A. Scobey; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10201) granting an increase of pension to Minnie V. Main; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10289) granting an increase of pension to Charles Ingle; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10290) granting a pension to Abraham Key; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MAGEE of New York: A bill (H. R. 10404) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and for other purposes; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 10405) to provide for the conservation of helium gas, and to prohibit the exportation of helium gas from the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 10406) to provide for the construction of certain public buildings in the District of Columbia and the several States, Territories, and dependencies of the United States; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (by request): A bill (H. R. 10407) to establish a station for the investigation of mentally handicapped children in the schools; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 10408) to remit the duty on an addition to a carillon of bells imported for St. Stephens Church, Cohasset, Mass.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 10409) to amend the immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PARKS of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 10410) to amend the first paragraph of section 24 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 10411) granting desert-land entrymen an extension of time for making final proof; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MORTON D. HULL: A bill (H. R. 10412) granting the consent of Congress to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across the Little Calumet River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KELLY: A bill (H. R. 10413) granting the consent of Congress to the county of Allegheny, Pa., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Monongahela River, at or near the borough of Wilson, in the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 10414) making an appropriation for special research and accounting in matters relating to suits brought by Indian tribes against the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DRIVER: A bill (H. R. 10415) providing for the extension of the public building at Jonesboro, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOYLAN: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 33) authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the House and the Senate to investigate the present conditions of the Naval Establishment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 10416) granting an increase of pension to Edward Everett Harding; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 10417) granting an increase of pension to Ann M. Barker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEEDY: A bill (H. R. 10418) granting a pension to Zilpha J. Rowe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10419) granting a pension to Linna L. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10420) granting a pension to Susie Elgretta Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10421) granting a pension to Mary A. Horr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10422) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Brewster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10423) granting a pension to Mary Callahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 10424) for the relief of William A. Bentley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CABLE: A bill (H. R. 10425) authorizing the appointment of Kenneth Little as an Infantry officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 10426) for the relief of Roy A. Darling; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLEARY: A bill (H. R. 10427) granting a pension to Jennie C. Leydet; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COLE of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 10428) for the relief of John S. Stotts, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOK: A bill (H. R. 10429) authorizing the payment of a claim to Toliver B. Clark; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10430) to correct the military record of Robert B. Printy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 10431) for the relief of Thomas L. Harris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FAIRFIELD: A bill (H. R. 10432) granting reinstatement of pension to Hester P. Hart; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 10433) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Schaefer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GLATFELTER: A bill (H. R. 10434) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Markle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORTON D. HULL: A bill (H. R. 10435) for the relief of John Marks; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JACOBSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 10436) granting an increase of pension to Susie K. McLeod; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10437) granting an increase of pension to Rosanna A. Moe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10438) granting an increase of pension to Susan B. Churchill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 10439) granting a pension to Henry B. Schenck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMPERT: A bill (H. R. 10440) granting an increase of pension to Michael Rau; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 10441) granting an increase of pension to Susanna Cutshaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 10442) granting a pension to Carl Olson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 10443) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Whiteleather; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10444) granting a pension to Mary Sutton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10445) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Danford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 10446) granting an increase of pension to Reuben B. Hyder; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHAFER: A bill (H. R. 10447) granting a pension to Michael Bibus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMMONS: A bill (H. R. 10448) granting an increase of pension to Rufus W. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 10449) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Strasburger; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 10450) granting an increase of pension to Julia B. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 10451) granting a pension to Nora B. Hardy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TABER: A bill (H. R. 10452) granting a pension to Lottie Julia Heinzman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10453) granting a pension to Addie Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10454) granting a pension to Sarah Louise Heinzman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THATCHER: A bill (H. R. 10455) for the relief of the legal representatives of Lyman Randall, J. E. Sarrazin, and James Williams; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WATRES: A bill (H. R. 10456) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Radney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELLER: A bill (H. R. 10457) granting an extension of patent to Marie B. Froehlich and Fannie B. Froehlich, heirs of the patentee, Helen B. Froehlich; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10458) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Beck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 10459) granting an increase of pension to Mary Elizabeth Carson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10460) for the relief of James A. Simpson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10461) for the relief of Odelon Ramos; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10462) for the relief of the estate of James H. Graham; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 10463) granting a pension to Nora Remaley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10464) granting an increase of pension to Ella M. Shaffer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10465) granting an increase of pension to Polly A. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10466) granting an increase of pension to Christ Cribbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3104. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Babbit Post, No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, Bristol, R. I., asking for the repeal of the law authorizing the Director of the Mint to issue 5,000,000 memorial 50-cent pieces, which coins are to be turned over to the Stone Mountain Memorial Association, of Atlanta, Ga.; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

3105. Also (by request), petition of citizens of California, protesting against Senate bill 3218, called the compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3106. By Mr. GARBER: Petition of citizens of Okmulgee, Okla., favoring an increase of salaries for postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3107. Also, petition of residents of Roger Mills County, Okla., opposed to the passage of the Sunday observance bill (S. 3218); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3108. By Mr. SHREVE: Petition of Strong Vincent Post, No. 67, Grand Army of the Republic, Erie, Pa.; International Union Local, No. 859, Stationary Engineers, Erie, Pa.; Army and Navy Union, Charles V. Gridley Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., for increase of Civil War pensions to \$72 per month, totally disabled to \$125, Civil War widows \$50, and said ratings include Indian war veterans and their widows; also that House bill 5934, for the relief of pensioners of the Spanish War, Philippine insurrection, and China relief expedition be passed at an early date; to the Committee on Pensions.

3109. By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: Protest of residents of St. Louis, Mich., Belding, Mich., and Corunna, Mich., against the passage of Senate bill 3218; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

Monday, December 8, 1924

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home—

We look unto Thee this morning, recognizing that as the weeks are multiplied into the months and years Thou remainest the

same, and art ever ready to communicate wisdom, to direct the steps of the trustful soul, and lead us all into the green pastures and beside the living waters. We humbly beseech Thee for Thy blessing this morning. Ever be near to us, helping us, amid the anxieties and the needs of these days. We ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, a Senator from the State of California, WILLIAM H. KING, a Senator from the State of Utah, IRVING L. LENROOT, a Senator from the State of Wisconsin, JOSEPH E. RANDELL, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, and JAMES A. REED, a Senator from the State of Missouri, appeared in their seats to-day.

THE JOURNAL

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Wednesday, December 3, 1924, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CREDENTIALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a certificate of the secretary of state of the State of Idaho, certifying to the election of Hon. WILLIAM E. BORAH as a Senator from that State for the term beginning on the 4th day of March, 1925, which was ordered to be filed.

He also laid before the Senate a certificate of the Governor of the State of Delaware, certifying to the election of Hon. COLEMAN DU PONT as a Senator from that State for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1925, which was ordered to be filed.

He also laid before the Senate a certificate of the Governor of the State of Minnesota, certifying to the election of Hon. THOMAS D. SCHALL as a Senator from that State for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1925, which was ordered to be filed.

He also laid before the Senate a certificate of the Governor of the State of Mississippi, certifying to the election of Hon. PAT HARRISON as a Senator from that State for the term beginning on the 4th day of March, 1925, which was ordered to be filed.

He also laid before the Senate a certificate of the State Board of Election Commissioners for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, certifying to the election on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1924, of Hon. FRED M. SACKETT as a Senator from the State of Kentucky for the term beginning March 4, 1925, which was ordered to be placed on file.

He also laid before the Senate a certificate of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, certifying to the election of Hon. JOSEPH E. RANDELL as a Senator from that State for the term beginning on the 4th day of March, 1925, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. HALE. I present to the Senate the credentials of my colleague [Mr. FERNALD], which I ask may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The certificate of election of the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD], will be read and filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

The credentials were read, as follows:

STATE OF MAINE.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye that BERT M. FERNALD, of Poland, in the county of Androscoggin, on the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1924, was chosen by the electors of this State a United States Senator to represent the State of Maine in the United States Senate for a term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1925.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at Augusta the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1924, and in the one hundred and forty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL]

FRANK W. BALL,
Secretary of State.

By the governor:

PERCIVAL D. BAXTER.

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures under appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals, fiscal year 1924, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ACTUARIES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourth annual report of the Board of